JANUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2848.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1785.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
TUESDAY, December 21, 1784.

The BILL *entitled*, "*An* ACT *for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate*," was read the ſecond time and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate.*

[Continued from our laſt.]

AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any houſeholder in this State ſhall, on the demand of the aſſeſſor of the townſhip, ward or diſtrict in which ſuch houſeholder ſhall reſide, refuſe or neglect to give proper information to ſuch aſſeſſor of the name and occupation of every ſuch ſingle freeman, inmate or ſojourner as ſhall, at the time of ſuch demand, be a lodger or ſojourner in the houſe of ſuch houſeholder, every ſuch houſeholder ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Twenty Pounds for every ſuch offence, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are recoverable, and be applied to and for the repairs of the public highways in the diſtrict in which the offence ſhall have been committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every of the ſaid city and county commiſſioners, and every of the ſaid aſſeſſors and aſſiſtant freeholders ſhall reſpectively, before they enter upon the duties required by this Act, take the following oath or affirmation before a Juſtice of the Peace of the city or county in which he is to officiate; that is to ſay;

The oath or affirmation of a Commiſſioner.

I —— do ſwear (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that I will well and truly quota the ſeveral townſhips, wards and diſtricts, and cauſe the rates and ſums of money impoſed by the Act of the General Aſſembly, entitled, "An Act for furniſhing the quota of this State towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this State," to be duly and equally aſſeſſed and laid, according to the rules and directions mentioned in the ſaid Act, to the beſt of my ſkill and knowledge, ſo far as relates to the duty of a Commiſſioner; which office I will in all things diligently and faithfully execute and perform to the beſt of my abilities without ſparing any perſon for favour or affection, or aggrieving any for hatred or diſlike.

The oath or affirmation to be taken by the Aſſeſſors aad Aſſiſtants reſpectively.

I —— do ſwear (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that I will faithfully and impartially execute and perform the duties required of me according to the directions of the Act of the General Aſſembly, entitled, "An Act for furniſhing the quota of this State towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this State," according to the beſt of my ſkill and underſtanding; and that in aſſeſſing the quota of taxes required of the [townſhip, ward or diſtrict] of by virtue of the ſaid act, I will not ſpare any perſon for favour or affection, nor aggrieve any for hatred or diſlike.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the aforeſaid Commiſſioners for the ſaid city and counties reſpectively, or any two of them, ſhall and may annually chooſe and appoint ſome fit perſon, being a freeholder, for or in each and every townſhip, ward or diſtrict within ſuch city and county, to be the Collector of the taxes to be raiſed within ſuch diſtrict by virtue of this act: And the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall make fair duplicates of the aſſeſſment of each and every townſhip, ward and diſtrict within ſuch county, and appoint days of appeal for the ſaid diſtricts ſeverally, which duplicates ſhall be given or tranſmitted to the ſaid diſtrict Collectors reſpectively, together with the warrant of the ſaid Commiſſioners in writing to every ſuch Collector, expreſſing the day of appeal and directing him to notify every perſon named in ſuch duplicate of the ſum aſſeſſed and to be demanded from him or her, and of the time and place of appeal, which notice it ſhall be the duty of every ſuch Collector to give, either in perſon or by writing left at the houſe or place of abode of every ſuch perſon, at leaſt five days before the day of appeal; and after ſuch notice ſhall have been given, ſuch Collector ſhall return the duplicate ſo by him received to the Commiſſioners, in order that the ſame may be adjuſted according to the determinations on appeals.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall find him or herſelf aggrieved by any ſuch aſſeſſment as aforſaid, he or ſhe may apply to the Commiſſioners of the proper county on the day ſo as aforeſaid appointed and notified, at which time the Aſſeſſors and Aſſiſtants ſhall attend the meeting of the Commiſſioners. And the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall ſtrictly examine every perſon appealing, upon oath or affirmation, or otherwiſe, concerning the cauſe of ſuch appeal, and upon ſuch examination or other evidence, the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall diminiſh, add, to or confirm the aſſeſſment made, as to them ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable. And if it ſhall appear that any eſtate or taxable matter hath been omitted out of any aſſeſſment, or that the tax thereon is not charged to the proper perſon, the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall call before them the perſon or perſons intereſted therein, and rectify all ſuch miſtakes in the aſſeſſments as juſtice ſhall require. And if any perſon whoſe property has been ſo omitted ſhall refuſe or neglect to appear, on due notice, before the ſaid Commiſſioners, or to give an account of his or her taxable eſtate, ſuch perſon ſhall be rated and charged in the aſſeſſment double the ſum which would otherwiſe have been rated and charged.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That as ſoon as may be after the ſaid appeals are over, and the aſſeſſments corrected and eſtabliſhed accordingly, the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall tranſmit fair duplicates of ſuch aſſeſſments to the ſaid Diſtrict Collectors reſpectively, together with a warrant under their hands and ſeals, or of any two of them, authoriſing and requiring every ſuch Collector to demand, levy and receive from the perſons named in ſuch duplicate, the rates and ſums therein expreſſed to be aſſeſſed on ſuch perſons reſpectively, immediately after the expiration of ten days from the day of appeal as aforeſaid. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall neglect or refuſe to make ſuch payment within twenty days after demand made by the Collector, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for ſuch Collector, and he is hereby commanded and required to apply to ſome Juſtice of the Peace within the city or county where ſuch delinquents reſide, and to deliver to ſuch Juſtice a liſt in writing, ſigned by ſuch Collector, containing the names of all ſuch delinquents, together with the ſums of money due from them reſpectively, according to the ſaid aſſeſſments.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every Juſtice of the Peace, to whom application ſhall be made by any Collector as aforeſaid, ſhall thereupon iſſue his warrant to any Conſtable of the townſhip, ward or diſtrict in which ſuch delinquents ſhall reſide, to levy and recover ſuch ſum or ſums of money reſpectively, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods, chattels and effects of ſuch delinquents reſpectively, or by impriſonment of the perſon of any ſuch delinquent as the caſe may require, and render ſuch monies to the ſaid Collector, within
days after the receipt of any ſuch warrant.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any and every Conſtable to whom any ſuch warrant ſhall be directed and delivered, ſhall forthwith proceed to demand the monies therein required from every ſuch delinquent, and if ſuch delinquent be not found at his or her uſual place of abode, or ſhall refuſe or neglect forthwith to pay the ſum of money ſo demanded, together with the coſts then accrued, the ſaid Conſtable ſhall ſeize and take into his poſſeſſion and cuſtody, ſuch and ſo much of the goods, chattels and effects of ſuch delinquent as ſhall be neceſſary to ſatisfy and pay the ſame, and advertiſe ſuch goods, chattels and effects, in three or more of the moſt public places in ſuch diſtrict, for ſale at a certain time and place to be mentioned in ſuch advertiſements, not more than ſix days from the time of making ſuch ſeizure, nor within leſs than four days from the publication of ſuch advertiſements, and ſhall proceed to the ſale of the ſame accordingly, and after payment of the ſum due to the Collector, and deducting ſuch reaſonable coſts as ſhall be allowed and awarded by the ſaid Juſtice, ſhall return the overplus ariſing from ſuch ſale, if any there be, to the owner or late poſſeſſor of ſuch goods, and effects ſo ſeized. And if ſufficient effects cannot be found, whereon to make diſtreſs as aforeſaid, ſuch Conſtable ſhall and he is hereby required to take the body of any ſuch delinquent, and deliver him or her to the Sheriff or keeper of the county goal, and the ſaid Sheriff or keeper of ſuch goal ſhall detain ſuch delinquent in cloſe cuſtody, without bail or mainprize, until payment be made of the whole or the reſidue, as the caſe may be, of ſuch tax and coſts, or until ſuch delinquent be otherwiſe legally diſcharged.

And whereas it may happen that the owner or proprietor of lands or tenements may not reſide within the townſhip, ward or diſtrict, where the ſame are ſituate, and it may be difficult for the Collector to find ſuch owner or proprietor. *Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every tenant or other perſon, reſiding on, or uſing, or occupying any ſuch lands or tenements, together with the goods, chattels and effects of ſuch tenant, or other perſon, as well as the ſaid lands and tenements, and the goods, chattels and effects of the owner thereof, are and ſhall be ſubject to the payment of the taxes thereon aſſeſſed, and ſubject to the like diſtreſs and ſale for the recovery thereof as are herein before expreſſed; and ſuch tenant or other perſon as aforeſaid, who ſhall pay any ſuch tax aſſeſſed on any ſuch lands or tenements, or from whom the ſame ſhall be recovered as aforeſaid, ſhall and may retain the ſame out of the rent due or growing due from any ſuch tenant or other perſon, for the uſe of ſuch lands or tenements, or recover the ſame with coſts of ſuit and damages by action of debt, of and from the owner or owners of ſuch lands or tenements: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained, ſhall in any manner alter or affect any contract made between any landlord and tenant reſpecting the payment of taxes.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon legally choſen as an Aſſeſſor, or an aſſiſtant to the Aſſeſſor as aforeſaid, or any perſon appointed by the Commiſſioners as aforeſaid as an Aſſeſſor, or an aſſiſtant, or a Collector, ſhall not, within four days after notice in writing of ſuch his election or appointment, make known to the Commiſſioners of the county his determination to ſerve in, or to decline the office to which he ſhall have been ſo choſen or appointed, the ſaid Commiſſioners may deem and adjudge ſuch perſon to have refuſed to ſerve in ſuch office, and ſhall thereupon proceed to the recovery of the proper fine for ſuch refuſal, and ſhall appoint another in his ſtead.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the fine to be impoſed on any perſon refuſing to ſerve as an Aſſeſſor or an aſſiſtant, ſhall be the ſum of Ten Pounds; and the fine to be impoſed on any perſon refuſing to ſerve as a Collector of a townſhip, ward or diſtrict, ſhall be the ſum of Ten Pounds; and if any Aſſeſſor, Aſſiſtant, or Collector, after having taken upon him ſuch office, ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform any of the duties enjoined and required of ſuch officer by this act, he ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of Ten Pounds; and if any perſon choſen and appointed as an Aſſeſſor, Aſſiſtant, or Collector, to whoſe hands any warrant, duplicate, or other writing neceſſary to the aſſeſſing or collecting of the ſaid taxes ſhall come, ſhall detain the ſame after having declined as aforeſaid to ſerve in ſuch office, and after demand thereof made by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or by any perſon by them authoriſed to demand and receive the ſame, every perſon ſo offending ſhall be fined the ſum of Ten Pounds. Which fines ſhall ſeverally be proſecuted for and recovered before any Juſtice of the Peace in the county where they may reſpectively have been incurred, on application of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any one of them, to the Treaſurer of the county, or of any other perſon who ſhall produce to the ſaid Juſtice proper cauſe of complaint againſt any ſuch delinquent or offender, and the ſame ſhall be paid into the Treaſury of this ſtate, to be applied and accounted for in like manner with other fines and forfeitures,

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Collectors of the ſeveral diſtricts as aforeſaid ſhall, within Ninety Days after having reſpectively received the corrected duplicate as aforeſaid, ſubſequent to the appeal, pay into the hands of the Treaſurer of the county in which he ſhall be a Collector, the whole amount of the taxes charged and aſſeſſed in ſuch duplicate, without farther delay or excuſe, except ſuch part thereof as he ſhall have returned an account of as aforeſaid to ſome Juſtice of the Peace, and excepting alſo ſuch part thereof as may be aſſeſſed on lands and tenements whereon no owner, tenant, occupier or effects ſubject to diſtreſs and ſale can be found, on pain of being anſwerable for and charged with the whole ſum ſo remaining unpaid, to be recovered by action of debt againſt ſuch Collector, at the ſuit of the ſaid Treaſurer of the county; and all the eſtate, real and perſonal, of ſuch delinquent Collector, is and ſhall be taken and deemed to be bound as a ſecurity for the payment for ſuch ſum at and from the expiration of the ſaid ninety days, as fully to all intents and purpoſes as if Judgment had then been entered againſt him for the ſaid debt in a Court of Record. And the ſaid Collector ſhall moreover forfeit and pay for every week he ſhall neglect to pay the whole amount of the ſaid taxes (excepting as before excepted) the ſum of Five Pounds, to be recovered on conviction before any Juſtice of the Peace on complaint of the county Treaſurer, and paid into the Treaſury of the ſtate, and accounted for and applied as aforeſaid.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be, and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the County Treaſurers within this ſtate reſpectively, and they are hereby ſeverally enjoined and required to call upon the ſeveral diſtrict Collectors within their reſpective counties for the punctual performance of the duties required of them by this act, and to proſecute ſuch as may prove delinquent for the fines and penalties impoſed for ſuch delinquencies. And the ſaid County Treaſurers are hereby reſpectively enjoined and required to pay or cauſe to be paid into the State Treaſury, all ſuch ſum and ſums of money as they ſhall reſpectively receive by virtue of this act, as ſpeedily as poſſible after ſuch receipt of the ſame; and to deliver or tranſmit to the State Treaſurer, once in every month, from and after the firſt receipt of money by virtue of this act, an exact account of their reſpective receipts and payments of the taxes of the current year, and of the arrearages due at every ſuch period. And if any of the ſaid County Treaſurers ſhall neglect or refuſe to perform any of the duties required and enjoined by this act, ſuch neglect or refuſal ſhall be deemed a breach of the duties of his office, and he ſhall be proſecuted thereon accordingly.

[*Remainder in our next.*]

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS all the SCHOOLS which Mr. BROWN meant to annex to his Academy are now eſtabliſhed, the following extracts from the regulations of it are publiſhed for the information of parents, or guardians, who may incline to ſend their children to that Seminary for inſtruction, *viz.*

"The entrance money for the Engliſh and Mathematical Schools, is Fifteen Shillings; and Thirty Shillings a quarter for tuition. For the French School, Fifteen Shillings entrance; and Forty Shillings a quarter for tuition.

"The Students of the French School may attend, one half of every day, in the Engliſh, or Mathematical Schools, without any additional expence.

"The entrance-money for the Drawing School *, is Six Dollars; the tuition, Eight Dollars a quarter. The price of tuition, in the Dancing School †, is the ſame as that of the Drawing School: But no entrance-money is required of thoſe who have been at a Dancing School..

"The hours appropriated to Dancing are, from eleven o'clock until one, for the young Ladies; and, for the young Gentlemen, from five until eight: They, therefore, do not interfere with the ſtated hours of ſtudy in the other Schools. Every Saturday, from four until eight, is devoted to practice for both claſſes."

THE ſubſcriber has, at a very conſiderable expence, completed the repairs of the Academy; and the ſtudents are accommodated with the moſt convenient rooms for the proſecution of their ſtudies. Young Ladies have ſeparate apartments, where proper tutors attend, alternately ‡, to inſtruct them in the Engliſh, and French languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, Drawing, and Dancing.

Were the parents of his pupils frequently to viſit the Schools, they would not only have an opportunity of examining, perſonally, into the nature and propriety of his inſtructions; but the ſtudents would be naturally delighted with the preſence, and approbation of their friends, which would, doubtleſs, inſpire them with a ſpirit of aſſiduity and emulation; and, in his opinion, have a happy tendency to their advancement.

ANDREW BROWN.

Academy, Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Dec. 23, 1784.

* "*Drawing*," *ſays the Reverend Mr. Knox*, "*is a very convenient, as well as agreeable accompliſhment; and, when a genius for it evidently appears, no care ſhould be ſpared in it's cultivation.*"

† *That celebrated, and ſenſible writer, alſo obſerves, that* "*Dancing contributes to health, and to growth. It gives the human form the power of diſplaying its natural beauty, and ſymmetry. It will ſtrengthen the limbs, and render them fit for their proper exertion. A ſkill in this art, independent of other advantages, is deſirable, as it enables young people to join in a diverſion, which, in decent company, is as innocent as it is pleaſing.*"

‡ "*The mind*," *ſays Doctor Fordyce, in his Dialogues on Education*, "*is to be relieved by diverſifying the ſubject as much as poſſible, and making one employment ſucceed as a diverſion to another. For, by thus unbracing the thoughts, you give the mind time to recover its tone, ſo that it will act again with freſh vigour.*"

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, ſituate on both ſides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from the city, containing 205 acres of land, with a ſufficient quantity of beſt watered meadow. The dwelling-houſe is an elegant well finiſhed ſtone building, on a high ſituation, commanding a fine view down the river, 50 by 40 feet, four rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond and third floors, with an entry or hall 12 feet wide, a cellar under the whole, and a large vault extending from the houſe near 70 feet, and opening into the garden, which is large and ſtored with a variety of fruit-trees, &c. There are alſo on the place, a ſmall ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſpring-houſes, barn, ſtables, coach-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, &c. a valuable ſhad fiſhery, and an inexhauſtible quarrey of limeſtone. About 120 acres of the land is in wood, and remarkably well timbered; and wood delivered at the lime quarry will fetch twenty ſhillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable. There is now on the premiſes one lime kiln which will let for fifty pounds per annum, and two others which, with a ſmall expence of repair, will each let at the ſame rate, and are likely to increaſe in value; alſo a valuable ferry on the premiſes, with a good new ſtrong ferry-boat, ſcow-ropes, &c. the uſe of which is increaſing much, and to good advantage. It is near the Spring-mills, which are ſome of the moſt capital griſt-mills on the continent, in an excellent neighbourhood, and the daily communication with the city of Philadelphia makes it extremely convenient to any gentleman reſiding on it. For terms of ſale, enquire of ROWLAND EVANS, Conveyancer, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ctf. Jan. 1.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

THE great importance of *mathematical* and *philoſophical* knowledge is univerſally admitted by all civilized nations. Whatever, therefore, may have a tendency to cultivate, in the riſing youth of *America*, a more general acquaintance with theſe ſciences, cannot fail to meet with encouragement from every friend to this growing empire.

Periodical publications of uſeful and ingenious queſtions, eſpecially if ſmall *premiums* were awarded to thoſe who ſhould give the beſt ſolutions, would, if we may judge from the experience of other countries, produce the happieſt effects.---I would therefore propoſe that a corner of your uſeful *Gazette* be every week appropriated to this purpoſe. The lovers of ſcience from all parts of the continent will cheerfully contribute to promote this laudable undertaking; and there are not wanting, in this city, gentlemen of ſufficient abilities, who would, I make no doubt, with pleaſure lend their aid, whenever it might be neceſſary, in the execution of this deſign.

In conducting this buſineſs I would propoſe that the following *Rules* be adhered to, as cloſely as poſſible, viz.

1. That all communications ſent to the publiſhers, be clear of poſtage.

2. That any gentleman propoſing a prize queſtion, ſhall therewith ſend either the ſpecific prize, or a ſum of money ſufficient to purchaſe ſuch prize.

3. That all prize queſtions be publiſhed in the ſame order of time in which they are received; and other queſtions according to their apparent uſefulneſs.

4. That in awarding prizes, the preference ſhall always be given to the moſt *ſimple*, *plain* and *practical* ſolution---and that if two or more ſolutions be the ſame, or ſhall appear to have equal merit, that which was firſt received by the publiſhers (regard being had to the diſtance of the ſeveral correſpondents) ſhall have the preference.

5. That for the ſake of diſtant correſpondents, no prize ſhall be awarded, or ſolution of any queſtion publiſhed, till at leaſt four weeks after the publication of ſuch queſtion.

6. That if any prize queſtion ſhall remain unanſwered three months after publication, the propoſer ſhall, upon ſending a true ſolution himſelf, have his prize returned, or appropriated to ſome other queſtion, according to his deſire.

7. That every queſtion be re-publiſhed along with its ſolution.

8. That the names of all gentlemen ſending true anſwers to any queſtion be publiſhed, along with the ſolution of ſuch queſtion, unleſs forbid.

9. That, in order to guard againſt all poſſible partiality in the awarding of prizes, the publiſhers ſhall always ſubmit this matter to diſintereſted gentlemen, of known abilities, whom they ſhall, from time to time, invite together for that purpoſe; and from whom the names of the ſeveral competitors ſhall be concealed till after the determination is made.

10. That it be recommended to correſpondents to avoid, as much as poſſible, geometrical figures and diagrams, in order to ſave the expence and unavoidable delay of procuring engravings-----and that they confine themſelves, at leaſt for ſome time, to plain uſeful queſtions, that the young *Tyro* may not be diſcouraged in his firſt attempts. X.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1785.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I AM much ſurprized to find the advocates for the reviſion of the teſt law mention any other argument in favour of that meaſure, than *that it is contrary to the conſtitution.* This ſhould be the ground-work of the liberty of the ſtate. The Aſſembly have the ſame right to enact a law for conſtituting a legiſlative Council, or aboliſhing the Council of Cenſors, that they have to enact or continue a law for abridging *any one* man of the right of citizenſhip, contrary to the plaineſt dictates of the conſtitution. --They have nothing to do with *ſtate neceſſity.* This plea of tyrants and unjuſt rulers has been very juſtly ſet aſide in the Aſſembly's reply to the meſſage of the Council. Why then ſhould it be made uſe of in continuing the teſt law?

Public bodies are liable to all the paſſions---and reſentments of individuals. Is it becauſe Pennſylvania is governed by a ſingle legiſlature, that our laws partake more of paſſion and reſentment than the laws of other ſtates? Every ſtate in the union has repealed its teſt laws, except Pennſylvania. The diviſion of power into two houſes has probably leſſened in *each* thoſe ideas of ſovereignty, which are ſo flattering to individuals, ſo calculated to inflame the mind with pride, and the love of dominion, and, above all, ſo fatal to the happineſs of a ſtate.

I cannot, however, think the gentlemen who oppoſe the reviſion of the teſt law are ſerious in their objections to it. If there is any danger to be dreaded from the non-jurors being permitted to vote, why did thoſe very gentlemen petition for it laſt year? The honorable Speaker of the Aſſembly was one of the moſt active of thoſe gentlemen who circulated the petitions, and the principal ſigners of it were the men of his party. Among other names, I am told Mr. Bryan, Mr Sergeant, and the rev. Dr. Ewing and Dr. Duffield, make a conſpicuous figure. All this was done before the non-jurors themſelves aſked for it.

Thoſe gentlemen muſt retreat to *other* reaſons for continuing the teſt law. I hope they do not continue it out of ſpite, becauſe the Republicans (as they are called) would not give them the credit of repealing it. This would be a ſorry compenſation for men to violate their oaths. I hope further, that the true reaſon is not the one mentioned under the 6th head of the proteſt lately publiſhed by the Minority.

A FRIEND TO TOLERATION.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER I.

I HAVE juſt ſeen a little tract, entitled "*Conſiderations upon the preſent Teſt Law,*" and feel myſelf ſo much rouſed, that I am determined to attempt ſome reply to the flaſhy reaſonings of this author. According to the uſual cuſtom of volunteers on ſuch occaſions, I muſt expreſs my ſorrow that the defence of the Teſt-law is not taken up by a more able pen, and hope for the indulgence of my readers, whilſt I compleize my labors in as few numbers as poſſible; and I hope they will accept my honeſt endeavors in the true ſpirit they are intended. My abilities, as a writer, I am conſcious will exhibit me in a point of view leſs ſhining than my adverſary—but, if luſtre is to ariſe from glaring falſhoods, may I ſteal on in the more obſcure path of truth, which will lead with more ultimate certainty to the Temple of Fame than the blazing meteor of a day, which dazzles, confounds and ruins. Be ſacred truth my polar ſtar, and may no eaſtern or weſtern variation lead me aſtray, and then I flatter myſelf the bulk of my readers will grant to my ſincerity, every indulgence which the nature of the caſe ſhall call for.

Our author begins, by exhibiting the Teſt-law as a ſpecimen of the moſt extreme folly and abſurdity, and in order that it may ſpread beyond the domeſtic bounds of the circulation of our laws, he has made a full extract, thereby malicioufly intending, if poſſible, to diſgrace us abroad. For his pamphlets are ſold at ſo cheap a rate, as to tempt even foreigners amongſt us to tranſmit them home, as traits of the private hiſtory of our diſſentions—Whereas it is well known that it is a mere local law, intended for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and not fitted or ſuited for any other place in the known world. It was made to correct with vengeance a ſett of men, who are no where to be found but in monarchical governments, and therefore to bring this ſubject forward, at a time when we are courting the good graces of all the kings in Europe, is both indecent and impolitic, and muſt certainly ſpring from a heart that has ſome ſerious deſigns upon the conſtitution of our republic. However earneſt we might be in traducing every adherent to royalty during the war, it certainly counteracts ſound policy to publiſh to the world, that we retain that ſame inveteracy to men who relinquiſhed their attachment to crown'd heads with ſuch reluctance; for much as we may flatter ourſelves that all the world admire and applaud our reſolution and ſucceſs, I confeſs I am not without ſuſpicions, that we have not made ſincere converts of all the kings in Europe. When his preſent Imperial Majeſty was aſked which ſide he took—he archly replied, "*I am a King by profeſſion.*" Now I conceive our author might have ſpared his country the diſgrace which this *apparent* want of toleration muſt bring on them, and I therefore find myſelf urged the more forcibly to ſet this matter in its true light, which I flatter myſelf will induce foreigners to think of us very differently from what ſome of them now do.

Much as this writer may think he is complimenting the princes of the eaſt, by advocating the cauſe of men who have been ſuch ſteady opponents to revolt, he ſeems to forget the inconſiſtency of his compliment, when he aſſerts that all men have an equal right to a voice at elections. Pray, Sir, which of the nations in Europe allow of ſuch an equal repreſentation?---Has it not been clearly demonſtrated in the beginning of our glorious conteſt, that every blade of graſs was *virtually* repreſented, when not even two-fifths of the people had a vote?---I grant we combated this argument both in debate and in the field, and who is there amongſt us that will aſſert we were in the wrong, when applied to *Engliſh* repreſentation? But ſurely a man muſt be republic mad, who would contend, when a revolution has once taken place, and a ſyſtem of government is eſtabliſhed that can be compleatly managed by three fifths of the people---I ſay, he muſt be republic mad, who would contend that the whole five-fifths ſhould partake of the powers of government. Even if the diſfranchiſed two-fifths had committed no crime, it would add a miſerable clog to our ſyſtem to take them all in. But having ſo good a plea, as their own non-conformity in the time of danger, I cannot conceive that it is any more an injury to continue their deprivation, than it is to withhold the payment of Engliſh debts, or to pay off a raſcally tory's widow in depreciated paper money. Elections are difficult enough to manage as it is, and if you admit theſe men to a vote, it will be ſtill more ſo.

He next attempts to terrify our Aſſemblymen with an idea of perjury, and tells them that they ſwear, on taking their ſeats, "that they will not aſſent to any thing that is injurious to the people, or conſent to any act whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their rights and privileges." Indeed, my friend, this is a mere phantom, a man of ſtraw. We all very well know, that oaths are mere forms of office, and that not one in ten in the Houſe is ſo weak as to imagine the oath is to be literally obſerved. Every thing of this ſort is to be taken in a collective ſenſe. The Houſe, when met, are the proper repreſentatives of the *people*, and therefore they may virtually be ſaid to be the people themſelves. Now, if an Aſſemblyman is careful to give his ſanction to no bill that is injurious to himſelf, or that abridges his *own* rights and privileges, does he not come up to the very ſpirit of the conſtitution? And when he goes a ſtep further, and enacts laws for his own emolument, and to enlarge his own rights and privileges---ſuch as prolonging the time of payment of any debts *he* may owe, or providing for the payment of certificates which *he* may have amaſſed for a trifle---where is the man that will ſay he does not fulfil the intention of the conſtitution and his oath? an oath which would be a very troubleſome thing indeed, if it was not capable of being thus explained away. Should the Teſt-act be repealed, and theſe two-fifths men be reinſtated, I ſuppoſe they would attempt ſeats in the Houſe, purely to put another conſtruction on the oath, and to caſt, if poſſible, an odium on the liberal ſcale, on which we have extended it---but if they mean evil to their country, I hope they may never be reſtored.

The teſt-law, he tells us, "is an abridgment of the liberties of nearly one half the inhabitants of the ſtate." What if it is ſo? Surely the majority have a right to govern "in all caſes whatever." If the majority ſhould conceive it for the *public good*, that the minority ſhould all leave the country, I aſk, who is it that can put a negative upon the vote? Perhaps theſe gentlemen non-jurors would act more prudently to ſubmit to their preſent diſqualifications, without driving us to extremities. The eſtates they poſſeſs *are not without their charms*——and

"*Glad of a quarrel, ſtraight I ſhut the door,*
"*Sir, let me ſee you and your works no more.*"

Verbum ſatis.——

I know there are ſome who are idle enough to think, if their two-fifths were added to the republican party (who baſely abet them) that then our majorityneſſes would become the minority, and that *we ourſelves might be buſtled out of the ſtate*; and there are others who ſay, that tho' theſe men may adhere to their peaceable principles whilſt they are permitted to enjoy their property unmoleſted, yet, if we touch them to the quick, and ſtrike off the whole of their wealth at one blow, they would not inſure a continuance of their non-reſiſting tenets,—for that they are not all the deſcendants of Job. But, my dear friends, do not let us be diſpirited by the apprehenſion of a union of this ſort. The republicans are too indolent to form any ſcheme of duration. Give them a good dinner and a bottle of wine, and you may keep them from an afternoon's debate at any time. Only ſhut theſe non-jurors out of the Houſe, and there will be no danger,---for we know they uſed to attend buſineſs as ſteadily as we do now. They have not the ſpirit to drink a bottle after dinner. How long did they go plodding on formerly for ſix ſhillings a day, watching the public money as if it were ſo many diamonds? Not an officer in the whole province in thoſe days could ſnug a fortune for himſelf and his friends. Not that they were more virtuous than ſome men are in our times; but having introduced that vile cuſtom of publiſhing once a year a ſtate of the public accounts, they had no opportunity of purloin or embezzlement. Neither had they the ſenſe to create ſo many paper money jobs and juggles, as are abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport gentlemen. If ever theſe men get into power again, they will have ſuch a bias to their old mode of doing buſineſs and ſaving public money, as will ruin the republic. The people have now got reconciled to the payment of taxes, and they muſt be followed up. As a wag lately ſaid----the aſſeſſments made for carrying on the war, muſt be continued "*for carrying on the peace*"---and there is more in the obſervation than a mere joke. Do not you plainly ſee, that heavy taxes are a real benefit to a country; for if the tradeſman and farmer can ſupport his family by four days work in the week, he will idle away the other two, and thus the country will annually be deprived of juſt one third of its produce and manufacture. Whereas, if you force them by heavy taxes to labour the whole week, they will increaſe the wealth of the ſtate, and have their minds ſo fully employed on their buſineſs, as to leave matters of government to thoſe who underſtand them better. Now, as the non jurors ruled in a time when taxes were ſmall, they will be very apt to fall into their old bad habits and narrow conceptions; they will leſſen the taxes, and conſequently bring on the very ruin I have been ſpeaking of; and we, who have bought certificates at a low rate, and thought we had made our fortunes, ſhall be forced to put up with a very moderate profit, and ſhare our gains with the *poor ſoldiers*, as they call them. But I have my eye on ſome gentlemen of eloquence in our hon. Houſe, who know too well the value of what they have bought, to part with it ſo eaſily. No, no; they did not go into the Houſe to repeal the teſt-act, and deſtroy all their own ſchemes. Is it not neceſſary, think you, that we ſhould have men of eſtates in our government as well as in other countries; and if they cannot be acquired by gradual accumulation, pray where is the harm of the Aſſembly's giving them a lift? Money creates influence; and, when that influence is well applied, it ſmooths the ways of government, and makes the wheels run glibly along, without that creaking which is apt to call the attention of byſtanders to the management of the driver.

But to proceed,—we are told, that "a man ſhall not be deprived of his liberty but by a jury of twelve men, and, therefore, that no Aſſembly can conſtitutionally paſs an act for this purpoſe." Surely our author thinks the Convention were a pack of fools. Does he imagine they could poſſibly mean that there was more wiſdom in twelve men than in ſix times twelve? "In the multitude of council there is wiſdom," ſays the proverb. Certainly then the Aſſembly, who paſſed the Teſt-law, ought to be ſix times as wiſe as any jury in the land, and he who was Speaker of the *whole Houſe*, ought to have ſeventy-two times as much ſenſe as the Chief Juſtice, who is only mouth to the Court. I ſay *ought to have* in a legal ſenſe, for as to making it a caſe in point to this Judge or that Judge, this Speaker or that Speaker, you need not ſuppoſe it is *their ſenſe* I am ſpeaking of, for that's neither here nor there. I argue only upon general principles, that a Speaker and a Houſe of Aſſembly muſt neceſſarily have a great deal more wiſdom than a Judge and Jury---and therefore a man who has loſt his life by a law of the land, inſtead of a verdict of twelve men, can never complain.

I do not wonder that our author ſhould compliment the Council of Cenſors for their determination, that "a judge is amenable to a jury." I know this gentleman to be one of the principal Cenſors; and as that auguſt body had been treated with ſome degree of indignity by the honorable Houſe, it is not ſurprizing that they ſhould give the Houſe the go by, and turn a culprit judge over to a jury. Indeed, I muſt confeſs that this matter comes quite within the ſpirit of republicaniſm.——To bring a great man now and then before his betters, is to teach him decency and decorum in office.

I ſhall now poſtpone my further remarks to a ſecond number, and wiſh my labors may have the deſigned effect, having, as far as I have gone, ſufficiently expoſed the arts and crafty reaſonings of this pamphleteer.

ARGOS.

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 1, 1785.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this Day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt Half Year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Repreſentatives, at any Time after the 10th Inſtant.

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner FORTUNE, Capt. ROUNDY, now lying in the Dock, on the lower ſide of Walnut-ſtreet Wharff, as ſhe this day came from ſea. She is a tight ſtrong veſſel, extremely well calculated for the tobacco trade. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Walnut-ſtreet, who have alſo for ſale, a quantity of Ruſſia Soap, moulded and dipped Candles in boxes, and Tallow in caſks, now landing from on board ſaid veſſel, together with a quantity of Cordage, and a general aſſortment of Dry Goods.

Philad. Jan. 3. § DONALDSON & COXE.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 8th of January next, at five o'clock in the evening, a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, in Wicacoa, on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued, ſouthward, beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 23 feet 8 inches, and in length or depth 277 feet or thereabouts, bounded north by ground of William Clifton, eaſtward by George Mifflin's lot, ſouthward by a lot in poſſeſſion of George Mifflin, and weſtward by Front-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground rent of Three Pounds lawful money of Pennſylvania, per annum. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Paſchal, late deceaſed, by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

THIRTY acres of MARSH MEADOW, in high order, and of the firſt quality (known by the name of *Penroſe's Iſland*) ſituate in Paſſyunk, between the Delaware and Schuylkill, four miles and an half ſouth of the city. For terms, apply to SHARP DELANY, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New Market, or to JONATHAN PENROSE, Eſq; in Front ſtreet.

PORTSMOUTH, December 17.

On Monda laſt the ſon of Major James Gray, of Epſom, about 16 year old, in attempting to lead a very unruly horſe of his father's towater, made the end of the halter faſt about his wriſt; the hoſe in prancing hove him down and run away with him, dragged im over a four board fence and through the field, until the halte broke. The family, ſuppoſing the young man had gone to ſpnd the evening with his relations, were unconcerned about him ntil the next morning, when, to their great ſurprize, they fond the blood on the fence where the horſe had dragged the yong man over, then followed the blood, after ſome time found hn at a conſiderable diſtance alive, but perfectly helpleſs and ſeſeleſs; his life is deſpaired of, as it is ſuppoſed that moſt of hs bones were broken.

SALEM, December 21.

The reat qantity of money which has been wanted in Boſton, in order to beſent to London by Capt. Calahan, has occaſioned numerous apications to the Bank; in conſequence of which the Directors ave been induced to ſtop diſcounting for a ſhort time, by way if giving a check to ſo ruinous an exportation.

BOSTON, December 23.

It is aſtoniſing, ſays a correſpondent, to obſerve the rapid progreſs in arts, commerce and population in America, ſince its firſt ſettlements, this day compleating only ons hundred and ſixty-four years ſince ou worthy anceſtors firſt landed at Plymouth.

We are aſſred from good authority, that the petition from the inhabitants ofthe province of Quebec, which was preſented to the Britiſh Houſeof Commons by Mr. Powis, before the prorogation of Parliamen, contains the three following requeſts. In the firſt place, it deſres that the Quebec Act, paſſed in the year 1774, immediately before the late American war, (of which it was, conjointly with the Act for altering the Charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, a principal cauſe) may be immediately totally repealed.

And ſecondly, it deſires that the province may be governed for the future by an Aſſembly of the freeholders thereof, in the manner as Nova-Scotia, and the late provinces of North-America, that wer governed by virtue of the King's commiſſions under the great ſeal of Captain-General and Governor in Chief, without a charter, and were therefore called Royal Governments, were governed before the late troubles; inſtead of being governed as it has hitherto been, by the Governor and Legiſlative Council only, conſiſting of Members appointed by and removable at the pleaſure of the Crown, ſuſpendible even at the pleaſure of the Governor. This requeſt of an Aſſembly they ground upon the King's promiſe, in his proclamation of October 1763, to ſuch of the ſubjects of his Britiſh and other ancient dominions of the Crown as ſhould reſort to, and ſettle in the four new civil governments thereby erected, to wit, Quebec, Eaſt-Florida, Weſt-Florida and Grenada. "That ſo ſoon as the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid Colonies will admit thereof, the King's Governors of the ſaid Provinces ſhall, with the advice and conſent of the Members of the Council of the ſaid Provinces, ſummon and call General Aſſemblies within the ſaid Governments reſpectively, in ſuch manner and form as is uſed and directed in thoſe Colonies and Provinces in America, which are under the King's immediate government."

And in the third place, this petition requeſts that certain improvements (which are ſpecified in the petition, and are 13 in number) may be made in the government of the province, over and above the repeal of the Quebec act, and the eſtabliſhment of a Houſe of Aſſembly; and that all theſe things may be done by the authority of Parliament in the moſt permanent and effectual manner poſſible. Theſe improvements ſeem for the moſt part to be very judicious, and likely to prove very beneficial to the province, if they ſhould be eſtabliſhed. One of them is to transfer the ultimate juriſdiction, or right, of deciding appeals from the higheſt Courts of Juſtice in the province in civil matters, from the King's Privy Council, or rather the King in Council (to which it now lies) to a Court conſiſting of the Lord Chancellor of England and the twelve Judges.

This petition is ſigned by about two hundred and thirty perſons, moſtly of the Britiſh inhabitants of the province, and is ſaid to contain the ſentiments of that whole body, who are now encreaſing to the number of 6000. It is alſo ſigned by ſome few of the French, or Canadian inhabitants of the ſaid province; and Monſ. Adhemar and Monſ. de Liſle, two Canadian gentlemen of Montreal, who have been deputed by their countrymen to repreſent their ſentiments to his Majeſty's Miniſters, and of whom, the former (Monſ. Adhemar) is ſtill in England, have declared that the Canadians, their employers, have no objection to the eſtabliſhment of the government and regulation prayed for in the above-mentioned petition by their Britiſh fellow-ſubjects, but only deſire, that whatever mode of government be eſtabliſhed in the province, the Roman Catholicks may be admitted to all the privileges of it (ſuch as ſeats in the Houſe of Aſſembly, capacity to hold Judicial and other offices, &c.) indiſcriminately with the Proteſtants. So that the above-mentioned petition may be juſtly conſidered as an expreſſion of the general wiſhes of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec, Canadians or French, as well as Britiſh, with reſpect to the regulation of their government.

HARTFORD, *December* 21.

On the evening of Monday the 13th inſtant, at half paſt ſeven o'clock, a meteor was ſeen paſſing rapidly from S. E. to N. W. nearly in the zenith of this place; it left a luminous train after it, of ſeveral yards apparent length, and its diſappearance was followed by a loud report.

NEW-YORK, *January* 1.

We have the pleaſure to announce the arrival in town of many Members of the Continental Congreſs, that have already met with ſuch accommodations as were to be wiſhed, and ſuch is the deference and affection of the government and inhabitants of this city towards that ſupreme body, that every opportunity and means to extend them will be ſeized and moſt liberally exerted by a people, who feel themſelves eminently diſtinguiſhed and very highly flattered by their late gracious vote of reſidence in New-York, where their ſeſſion, for proceeding on public buſineſs, will commence on the eleventh inſtant.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, South Carolina, dated Dec. 14.

"William Price, one of the murderers and pirates, who roſe upon the crew of the ſchooner Friendſhip, bound from Portſmouth, in Virginia, to St. Thomas's, and murdered Mr. Lewis, the Captain; Mr. Chadwick, the Mate; Mr. Wilkinſon, a paſſenger; and a Negroe man, is apprehended, and committed to the goal of this city."

About a week ago a woman was committed to Cheſter goal, on ſuſpicion of murdering her two ſucking infant twins, whoſe bodies were found under ſome bruſh. A traveller paſſing by, obſerved his dog ſcratching among the bruſh, and preſently after brought out the head of a child in his mouth. This induced his maſter to light, and examine further, when he found the bodies of the two innocent babes, who had been put to death not long before. The woman was charged with the murder, which ſhe denies, but acknowledged having placed the children by the road ſide, in order that any perſon paſſing that way, and who had humanity enough, might take them up. The head which the dog brought out, had been cut off; and the woman was ſeen ſuckling the children near the ſpot but a little time before the bodies were diſcovered.

The William, Eaglesfield; Dutcheſs of Argyle, Miller, and Favorite, Hayſton, from Philadelphia; Suffolk, Johnſton, and Antigallican, Parke, from Charleſton; John and Bella, Gibſon, from Virginia; Rodney, Atkinſon, from Baltimore; Betſey, Mercer, from New-York, and George, Little, from Boſton, are arrived at Liverpool.

The ſhip Anna, Coppleſtone, arrived about the 20th of October at Briſtol, from this port.

The ſhip Aſtrea, Pinkham, of this port, arrived much about the ſame time in London, from the Cheſapeake.

The following veſſels are advertiſed for America, in late Liverpool papers, viz.

The John, Huxley, and Liberty, Freaves, for Philadelphia. George, Little, for Boſton. Betſey, Crow, for New-York. Rodney, Atkinſon, for Virginia. Bellona, --------, for South-Carolina.

*** The Piece ſigned CATO ſhall appear in our next.

From the BARBADOS MERCURY *of Oct.* 16, 1784.

THE great variety of accounts which are handed about, of the ſingular and extraordinary phænomenon in St. Joſeph's Pariſh, would deter us from offering any as accurate, if our information were not to be depended on for exactneſs, as much as the nature of the ſubject will admit; but having received our account from the moſt intelligent perſons who have ſeen the melancholy wreck, and were witneſſes of the dreadful ſcene, we lay the following particulars before the public.

On Monday laſt the inhabitants of part of St. Joſeph's Pariſh, called Crab-Hole, juſt under Hackleton's Cliff, were alarmed by the appearance of ſeveral fiſſures in the earth, and the ſinking of one or two tenements a little below the ſurface. On Tueſday the cracks increaſing, ſome of them began to prepare for flight, by removing their effects to places of greater ſafety. On the evening of the ſame day, Mr. Phillips, manager of the plantation formerly belonging to Mr. Walcott, but now to the repreſentative of the late Sir William Baker, was informed that the land above him was making extraordinary advances towards the houſe, which, in a few hours, induced him to quit it, and take ſhelter, with his family, in one of the Negroe huts for the remainder of the night, in the courſe of which the kitchen and ſtock-houſe fell down, and a range of hogſties adjoining to them ſunk into a deep chaſm, which was preſently filled up by a heap of mould from the ground above them. At day-light next morning the neighbourhood in general took the alarm, and aſſembling near the ſpot, were witneſſes to a ſcene affecting and terrible beyond deſcription. The country from Crab-Hole down to the plantation looked as if it had been torn and ſhattered by an earthquake. The curing-houſe was down, part of the manſion was ſtill ſtanding, but flanked by a mound of earth higher than the top of it: The ground was interſected by a number of fiſſures, and in many places ſwelled and inflated into monſtrous tumors. Between ſix and ſeven, the remainder of the houſe came down with a tremendous cruſh. The mill, boiling-houſe and ſtable, had received ſo many cracks, that every moment appeared to be equally critical with them; though the former ſtood till about 20 minutes or half an hour after twelve, when the wall went off in two or three immenſe flakes, and the timbers followed it with ſuch violence as to bury an arm in the earth up to the neck of the ſhaft. The wreck was ſoon univerſal, and long before the cloſe of the day many of the buildings had ſunk ſo low, that no traces of them were, at ſome diſtance, diſcernible. The face of the country had undergone ſo total a change, that the neighbours were frequently unable to determine where many objects, familiar to their remembrance, had ſtood before. A large piece of edoes above the houſe had ſoon occupied the ſcite of the manſion, and brought with it a long ſlip of the common road, as entire as if nothing had happened to it. Another ſlip of canes, on a chalky ſoil, with two cocoa nut trees at the end of it, ſtill appears to have kept its ground, though every thing elſe had been in motion round it. The cocoa-nut trees which grew about the houſe, have been gradually carried with the maſs of ruins ſome hundred feet, if not yards, from their original ſituation. The mill itſelf has gone with the ſliding mould, though little more than an arm or a piece of the tail-tree is viſible at preſent

The calamity continued, and is ſtill extending. A corn piece to the northward of the buildings, towards the ſea (for the motion has been from ſouth to north, with little or no variation) is now the theatre of this ſurprizing ſpectacle. Before it advances farther, the earth begins to heave and ſwell to an amazing height above the ſurface, ſome think to near 20 feet perpendicular. It then cracks, turns up, and crumbles over, in a direction correſpondent to the ſituation of the fiſſure. After a ſhort interval, the ſame proceſs is diſcernible again, and in this manner it has uniformly proceeded towards the ſea, which it will, in all probability, reach in a day or two, as it has now got to the foot of an eminence at no great diſtance from it, the two ſides of which go ſloping downwards, and form with the oppoſite ridges an eaſy paſſage to it; though it ſeems more inclined to take the eaſtern declivity at preſent, as affording fewer obſtacles than the other.

The cauſe of this extraordinary phænomenon, which extends upwards of a mile in length, and in breadth, which ſeems more difficult to aſcertain, about two or three hundred yards, and is in quantity perhaps more than one hundred acres, is ſuppoſed to be this: Crab-Hole abounds with ſprings, moſt of which immediately loſe themſelves in the adjacent lands; the upper ſurface of which is a mixture of marle and red earth from the cliff, and the lower a rich ſandy loam. The deſcent from thence through Walcott's to the ſea is between two declivities, with few deviations from a direct courſe; theſe ſprings increaſed by former, and overcharged with the late heavy rains, have probably united in one large body, which, laboring for a vent, has conſtantly raiſed the ſurface, and protruded it on all ſides, wherever it endeavoured to force a paſſage. As it proceeded onwards, the ſurface behind it ſeems to have fallen in, or meeting with a ſubſtratum of a ſoapy nature, from the action of the water on the bed of loam, to have continued ſliding as long as it happened to retain or acquire a ſupply of moiſture.---Theſe are the opinions of many who have viewed the ſpot:---Philoſophers alone can decide upon the juſtice of them; but whoever reflects upon the devaſtation it has made, to the injury of one opulent and the extreme diſtreſs of ſeveral indigent ſufferers, whoſe preſent ſubſiſtence is utterly annihilated, and who have loſt a property which they have been acquiring by many years of patient induſtry, and, perhaps, forever; he will at leaſt compaſſionate, if not contribute ſomething to the relief of THEIR misfortunes, which are as ſevere and affecting, as the calamity itſelf is ſingular.

We are happy to hear that the neighbouring eſtates are quite out of danger.

The Means of forming the MORALS *of a* STATE.

IF men are not lovers of virtue, puniſhments will not be ſufficient to keep them in their duty; they will gratify their paſſions, whenever they think they can do it with impunity. The beſt way therefore, nay, the ONLY way to make men obey the laws, is to give them morals; that is, to inſpire them with a love of VIRTUE. Thoſe (ſays Socrates) who would govern a ſtate properly, muſt not think of filling porticos with laws written upon tables, but muſt take care that citizens have the maxims of juſtice engraved upon their hearts. It is not laws indeed, but MORALS, which ſerve to regulate a nation. Thoſe who have had a bad education, do not ſcruple to violate the cleareſt and moſt determined laws; whereas thoſe who have been well educated, chearfully and readily ſubmit to proper regulations.

The love of virtue is produced by giving YOUTH a good education, by granting honorary diſtinctions to virtue, by proſcribing luxury, and by diffuſing the Chriſtian Religion.------In order to educate men properly, they muſt be taken in their INFANCY, before their minds are filled with prejudices, and before vicious inclinations have taken root in their breaſts: It is too late to form them after they are corrupted. What is the end propoſed by education? Is it to make ſcholars and learned men? It is ſurely of more importance to every ſtate, that its members ſhould know how to live well than ſpeak well; and there is no principle but virtue that can lead them to live well. Fear is without efficacy, when men think they may avoid puniſhment; and honor, or the deſire of eſteem, is extinguiſhed, when it is not animated by the public favor.

Tho' virtue be naturally beautiful, tho' it conſtitutes the true felicity of man, yet, ſuch is the weakneſs and imperfection of human nature, that there muſt be rewards and diſtinctions for her votaries. Let virtue then be crowned with honor; let the dignities of the ſtate be conferred upon her. Has vice any claim to them? They were originally eſtabliſhed for the good of ſociety, and if vice uſurps them, the end of their inſtitution is defeated. Has birth any title to them? A long train of illuſtrious anceſtors does not confer merit, nor tranſmit to their poſterity either talents or virtue. Luxury, above all things, ought to be checked by ſevere laws. It inſpires a paſſion for frivolous pleaſures; renders money the ſupreme good; makes men ſacrifice every thing to the acquiſition of riches; enervates the body, and enfeebles the ſoul. Can there be a more hateful ſcourge in any government? It makes part of the money of the rich indeed circulate among the poor, but at the ſame time it makes beggars of a vaſt number of citizens, by the conſumption it occaſions of proviſions of every kind. Beſides, if the rage of diſtinguiſhing themſelves by glare and parade be checked, citizens will employ their wealth in ſchemes of public utility, and virtue will diffuſe more bleſſings among the poor, than the moſt extravagant luxury. Riches are the natural ſource of luxury, luxury begets corruption, and corruption deſtroys the ſtate.

The firmeſt ſupport of laws is RELIGION. There is no motive which acts upon the mind of man more powerfully than the firm belief of an all-ſeeing Deity, who puniſhes vice, and rewards virtue --this too is the only motive capable of reſtraining the impetuoſity of their paſſions, and counterbalancing private intereſts. Of the different forms of religion which are eſtabliſhed, there is none whoſe precepts and doctrines are better calculated than thoſe of chriſtianity, to form the morals of a nation, to check the impetuoſity of paſſions, to controul the influence of climates, and to inſpire ſubmiſſion and obedience to our laws. This religion gives civil laws the greateſt efficacy they can poſſibly have, by lending them the aids of conſcience. Let chriſtians only be well inſtructed in the principles of their religion, and they will ever BE THE BEST OF SUBJECTS.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inſtant, at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWO LOTS, in Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, late the property of John Bolton, deceaſed, upon one of which are a ſmall dwelling-houſe, granary, meat-houſe, and ſome other improvements; the other is a graſs lot, adjoining ſaid town. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by THOMAS M'CLUER, Executor.

Cheſter-Town, January 1, 1785. †

To be be SOLD at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen, Cheſter county,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 120 acres, lying or being in Octarara hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, adjoining to Calivingo creek, lands of Elihu Hall, Andrew Dunbar and others. There are on ſaid land a good mill ſeat, and plenty of water for any kind of works, a log dwelling-houſe, outhouſes and barn, ſome meadow made, and more may be made by watering, a ſmall orchard of bearing trees, &c. Payments to the purchaſer will be made as eaſy as is moſtly done in like caſes. The whole of which may be further underſtood, by applying to

Jan. 1. 1785. ¶ JOSIAH HAINES.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, 43 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, containing 225 acres, about two thirds cleared, and the remainder conſiſts of as good timber as any in the ſettlement; whereon are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two and an half ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole, a pump of never-failing water at the door, with ſeveral good ſprings, a large log barn, and other out-houſes ſufficient to contain a large ſtock of cattle, between 25 and 30 acres of good meadow, the greateſt part watered by never-failing ſprings riſing on ſaid plantation, two large bearing orchards, one of which is grafted fruit, three kitchen gardens, one of which has been lately pailed; there is on one end of ſaid place a good log houſe, would ſuit for a tenant, with about ſeven acres of meadow adjoining to ſaid houſe, and is well ſituated for liming, as the ſtone is very handy. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Trediffrin townſhip, 23 miles from Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL and EDWARD GARRIGUES, merchants, in Philadelphia. § JOHN THOMAS.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 1ſt inſtant, An Iriſh Servant Man, named THOMAS CALA, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtrong made, dark eyes, black buſhy hair; he is active, and apt to tell lies to ſuit his purpoſe, is inclined to company, and loves ſtrong drink. Had on when he went away, an old yellowiſh coloured coat, which was turned, with white metal buttons, one white flannel waiſtcoat, trimmed with blue tape, old cloth breeches, of a lead colour, tied at the knees, blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, with plain yellow buckles, and an old wool hat. It is ſuppoſed he will make for the Jerſies. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any public goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

Jan. 3, 1785. † DAVID DENNY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, about the 13th ult. a black HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and an half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on the near ſide of his back, ſome white on the near hind foot, and branded with the letters T R on the near ſhoulder, ſhod before, trots and canters. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GRIFFITH MINSHALL.

Wilmington, Firſt Month 1, 1785. ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, the firſt of October laſt, a bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, ſuppoſed to be three years old paſt, has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 1, 1785. § ROBERT MILLER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, five miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ult. a bay HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a little white on one hind foot. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 1, 1785. ¶ NATHAN ROADS.

Poor Richard's Almanack, for 1785, *may be had of the Printers.*

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA*,

DECEMBER 24, 1784.

THE Stockholders of the Bank are desired to meet here on MONDAY, the Tenth of January next, at Twelve o'Clock, for the Purpose of electing Twelve DIRECTORS for the ensuing Year.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1784.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS the Accounts of the late PENNSYLVANIA BANK are finally closed, settled and discharged, it is therefore requested that the gentlemen who entered into bond, and pledged their property for the transactions of said Bank, will call on, or send to BENJAMIN FULLER, Cashier, for their bonds.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all owners, who have lime-houses and rubbish before their premises, to remove the same on or before the 12th day of January next; on neglect thereof, the law will be put in force against all delinquents.

By order of the Street Commissioners,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a servant GIRL, who has two years and an half to serve, understands all kind of house work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

TO BE SOLD cheap,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Path Valley, Fannet township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, about 30 miles from Carlisle, containing 129 acres, situated near to a grist and saw-mill, also to a lime-stone quarry. There are on the premises a log dwelling-house, and a building which at a very small expence may be fitted up for a convenient barn, about 20 acres of cleared land, a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, and a fine stream of water running through said place. The above plantation being in a fine improving part of the country, will be sold for specie, continental loan-office certificates, or certificates for the final settlement of the Pennsylvania line, at the usual rate of exchange. Enquire of the Printers.

To be rented on the 26th of next January,

THAT famous and well known tavern the BUNCH of GRAPES, situate in Third-street, between Arch and Market-streets, consisting of a three story brick house, 52 feet in front, and a yard of 196 feet deep, whereon are erected stables for 60 horses, a kitchen, and other necessary and useful buildings. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine street, Philadelphia. tbc. 5 w.

A GREY GELDING.

WAS stolen or broke out of a stable in Philadelphia, in the night of the 27th of the ninth month (called September) last, a grey GELDING, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, short and round bodied, pretty sharp hips, has a small lump on the inside of each fore leg below the knee, resembling the splint, some saddle spots, an old scar, something larger than a crown on his buttock, on or near what is called the stifle joint, about 4 or 5 inches from the root of the tail, shod before, paces and trots, carries pretty well, goes well under the saddle, in a chair or waggon, his breast lately chafed with the harness, frequently throws his head up and down when hard rode, is remarkable for getting loose when hitched to a post or stake. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him, so that the owner may have him again, shall have Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHARLES MARSHALL, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Providence, Montgomery county. ISRAEL JACOBS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying in Warrington and Warwick townships, Bucks county, containing 250 acres, with the usual allowance, near one half cleared, the remainder well timbered, about 25 acres of meadow, a fine bearing orchard, a stone dwelling-house, three rooms below, and four on the second floor, with a well before the door, a large stone barn, with stabling and cow-house, and other buildings convenient. This place is under excellent repair, it is pleasantly situated, and convenient to meeting-houses of several denominations. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Dec. 20. § ANDREW LONG.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Germantown township, about nine miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres of land, whereof about half is cleared, with a good orchard, and about six acres of very good meadow, and more may be made, about 44 acres of good level plough-land, the rest woodland, well timbered. There are on the premises two dwelling-houses, one a stone, the other part frame building, a stone barn, a still-house, and mill-house for grinding apples, a well and a spring-house near the house. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, in Germantown, opposite Mr. Welker's, inn-keeper.

Germantown, Dec. 21. † MATTHIAS ROOP.

Sadsbury township, Chester county, Dec. 23.

ALL persons indebted to John Hetherington, of Sadsbury township, Chester county, deceased, by bill, bond, book debt or verbal bargain, are desired to come and pay the same, or else they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are desired forthwith to bring in their accounts, properly attested, and settle with

§ WILLIAM MARSH, Executor.

Reading, December 21, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Saturday, the 15th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage or Tenement, and two Tracts or Pieces of Land, situate, lying and being in Colebrookedale township, in Berks county, contiguous to each other, adjoining lands of Thomas Potts, Joseph Sims, John Richards and others, the one of them containing 50 acres or thereabouts, the other containing 98 acres, be the same more or less; late the estate of Michael Stoffel, alias Stofflet; taken in execution, and to be sold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

CAME to the place whereon the subscriber lives, on Point-No-Point road, three miles from Philadelphia, about three months ago, a red and white dry COW, 5 or 6 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from this date, otherwise she will be sold for the charges. † Dec. 31. GBORGE SHEETS.

Upper Hanover Township, Montgomery County, Dec. 24, 1784.

WHEREAS the subscriber, Peter Miller, bought of one Bartle Hoover (alias Huber) a certain plantation and tract of land, situate in Macungee township, Northampton county, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 237 acres, more or less, for the sum of 2100l. on condition to discharge the said sum in payments as follow, viz. 250l. thereof on the 27th day of November last past; 250l. on the 27th day of May next; 50l. more on the 27th day of May, 1786, and so on, every 27th day of May then next following the sum of 50l. till the above sum of 2100 be fully paid and satisfied. For which several payments the said Peter Miller signed, sealed and delivered his bonds and obligations to said Bartle Hoover, all which bonds bearing date the 19th day of October last past. And whereas the said Bartle Hoover, for him, and his heirs and assigns, did bind and engage himself for the sum of 4200l. to save the said land and plantation free and clear of all mortgages, bonds of judgments, judgments of Courts, executions, &c. And whereas since the said Peter apprehended that some of such engagements may be in arrear. Therefore public notice is hereby given, that no person or persons take assignment of any of said bonds, as the said Peter Miller is not willing to pay the same until said Hoover has fully compleated, fulfilled and performed all his promises contained in the articles of agreement, dated the 19th day of October last aforesaid, respecting the said land and premises, by a proper certificate from the officers of Record in the county of Northampton. ¶ PETER MILLER.

Gloucester county, Dec. 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Henry Woodward, an insolvent debtor, confined in the goal at Gloucester, in the couuty of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the said county, on Friday, the 21st day of January next, at the house of William Hugg, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his confinement, pursuant to an Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. HENRY WOODWARD.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

At the Coffee-House, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening,

ONE undivided moiety or half part of 657 acres of LAND, belonging to the estate of Abraham Wynkoop, deceased, situate in Cedar creek hundred, Sussex county, in the state of Delaware, about one mile and a half from two public landings on Mispillion creek, between 30 and 40 acres whereof are cleared, the rest consists chiefly of level well timbered land, increasing in value from the general scarcity of timber and cord-wood, equally convenient by water carriage to Philadelphia market. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

PHEBE VINING, Executrix,
Dec. 20. § BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, Executor.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE in Second-street, near Arch-street, the lower Part of which is a large convenient Store. Enquire of

DANIEL BENEZET.

MORDECAI LEWIS & Co.

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Second-street, near Spruce-street,

A QUANTITY of bar iron, 60 pipes of choice Madeira wine, 20 hhds of red Catalonia ditto, a quantity of loaf sugar in hhds. and tierces, a few bales of pepper, hyson and common green tea, English and Dutch powder, a few bags of feathers, a large parcel of Barcelona, bandanoe, lungee, sectersoy, and cotton romall handkerchiefs, sailcloth and anchors, ravens duck and drillings, tin and copper ware in hhds. china and looking-glasses in boxes, sweet oil in jars, chalk, whiting and copperas, refined borax in boxes, red and white lead, window glass, 12 by 10, nails, flat and sharp points, of all sizes, with a very general assortment of European and East-India goods. Dec. 21. §

Philadelphia, December 8, 1784.

THERE are now in the work-house the following persons, taken up on suspicion of being run-away servants, viz.---- ALEXANDER HANNA, an Irish lad, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, says he belongs to Thomas Misser, in Chester county, near Brandywine; and a Negroe man, named JACOB PATTERSON, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 25 years of age, who says he came from Salem, in New-England, with Capt. Ashby. Their owners, if any they have, are desired to come and take them away, in six weeks from the above date, or they will be discharged, on paying their fees and charges.

¶ CLEMENT SMITH, Work-house Keeper.

Middletown, Bucks county, 12th month 15th, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the night of the 10th inst. an apprentice lad, named JOSEPH WALKER, between 14 and 15 years old, of a light complexion. Had on a brown linsey fulled jacket with cuffs, brown linsey trowsers, and a half worn felt hat. Whoever secures said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall have Four Dollars reward, paid by

¶ JOSHUA WOOLSTON.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Philadelphia, with design to ship himself on board some vessel. Masters of vessels are, therefore, forewarned not to carry him off.

Springfield, New-Jersey, December 8, 1784.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Burlington county, near the Mount Meeting House, an Irish servant lad, named WILLIAM M'CONNELL, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, chunky built, round shouldered, lightish complexion, freckled, hath some marks of the small-pox, sandy hair, and is very knock-kneed: Had on, when he went away, a coat of a yellow colour, which appears to have formerly been green, but now much faded, with a vest of the same; the coat long skirted, without pockets at the sides, and has a fall down collar, his breeches of homespun bearskin, of a grey colour, with pewter buttons, blue grey yarn ribbed stockings, also homespun, and neats leather shoes, tied with strings, and have been lately soaled. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

§ BARZILLA RIDGWAY.

SEVEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the subscriber's stable, in Richland township, Bucks county, on the 12th of December, at night, a bay MARE, near 15 hands high, five years old, with a small blaze in her forehead, some white on her hind feet, paces in common. Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and thief, if stolen, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or SIX POUNDS for the Mare, by ABEL ROBERTS.

December 18, 1784. §

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTOWN FORGE, with three fires, on the best construction, newly repaired, and in good order, tuate in the township of West-Nantmill, Chester county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and seat, and is distant from Warwick Furnace six miles; with the Forge will be sold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow, and more may be easily made, the reminder is well timbered: This place is furnished with the necessary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out-houses, all in good repair. On this place also is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable seat for a furnace; the country will afford ample supplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extensively.

Also a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the subscriber, situated about one mile up the stream from the forge, with two pair of stones, one of which are excellnt burs, the works almost new, and in perfect order; these mils are conveniently situated for neighbouring custom, and the communication of roads makes it easy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of business very extensively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be sold with the mills.

Likewise a PLANTATION, containing upward of 150 acres, a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

And a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres of good land, beautifully situated, two miles from the forge, and about the same distance from the mills, the necessary buildings in tolerable repair, with a good orchard, and a great quantity of meadow.

Also a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, situated in White-Deer creek township, about one mile from the west branch of Susquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has considerable improvements made on each. This last described tract will be shewn to any person inclining to purchase, by Col. MATTHEW SMITH, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be shewn by applying to the subscriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. A likely NEGROE WENCH to be sold for want of employ. Enquire as above. Dec. 18. † 5 w

FOR SALE,

Three valuable PLANTATIONS,

in the state of Delaware, and in the county of New-Castle, viz.

No. 1. CONTAINING 300 acres, about two thirds of it cleared, and the rest well timbered, with about 20 acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made and watered with two fine streams running through the farm, with fall sufficient to build any kind of water-works, and a number of fine springs on the place, with a very comfortable dwelling-house, spring-house, smoke-house, barn, stable, a very good old orchard, and a fine thriving young orchard, with different kinds of fruit, in a pleasant healthy situation, near to several places of worship, and mills convenient, within 9 miles of Wilmington, where there is a ready market for every kind of produce, 5 miles from the village of Christiana bridge, and about the same distance from several places of navigation.

No. 2. Adjoining the first farm, containing 140 acres, with a good log house, barn, stables, and a fine spring of water near the house, with an orchard of excellent fruit of different kinds; about one third of this tract timber, about six acres of meadow, and more may be made and watered to a great advantage.

No. 3. Adjoining the last, and one mile nearer market than the first, containing 220 acres. This farm has about 150 acres cleared, and the rest good woodland; there are about 8 acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made and watered at a small expence; the dwelling-house is convenient and comfortable; there are a good barn, hay-house, and stables sufficient for a large stock, with two orchards on it of good fruit, such as apples, peaches, cherries and plumbs. This farm is very pleasantly situated, with plenty of good springs of water on it.

These farms will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers, and a good and sufficient title given. If not sold before the first of February next, they will be let on good terms to persons well acquainted with farming.

For terms and further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living at White-Clay Creek Landing, six miles below Wilmington, and two from Christiana bridge, in New-Castle county, who will shew the farms to such as are disposed to purchase.

JOSEPH BURN, Attorney in Fact
to Blair M'Clenachan, Esquire.

Hampden, Dec. 16, 1784.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East Whiteland township, Chester county, near the White-Horse Tavern, on Lancaster road, about three months ago, Two stray COWS, the one a large red cow, the other a brown, with a short tail, no ear-mark on either of them. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have them again. Dec. 16. § SAMUEL RICHISON.

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, have been appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, in a certain attachment commenced by SAMUEL BOYD and WILLIAM SMITH, Esquires, Commissioners of Lancaster county aforesaid, plaintiffs; and MARTIN BOWMAN, defendant: NOTICE is hereby given, That we shall meet at the house of Adam Reigarts, in the borough of Lancaster, on the 12th day of January next, to audit the accounts of all the defendant's creditors, and settle their shares of the defendant's whole estate, real and personal; when the several creditors of the said Martin Bowman are required to appear before us, with their several accounts and demands, and the necessary vouchers, in order that their several balances be duly ascertained.

CASPER SHAFFNER,
Lancaster, Dec. 13. JACOB KRUG, } Auditors.
§ 4 w. JOHN MILLER.

Choice PICKLES,

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pockmillions, Cucumbers and Beans; also Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid-way in Elfrith's-Alley.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 23 years of age, now lying in the Work-house. He has had the small-pox and measles, and is very capable of driving a carriage. For terms of sale, apply to Mr.

CLEMENT SMITH, Work-house keeper.

N. B. The terms will be made easy. ‡

HORSES taken to winter, on excellent hay and short feed, at Six Shillings per week, by the subscriber, in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, about 35 miles from Philadelphia. Apply to JACOB GRAFF, in Market-street, or

Dec. 18. ¶ JOSEPH BITTING.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2849.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1785.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
TUESDAY, December 21, 1784.

The BILL *entitled*, "*An* ACT *for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate*," was read the ſecond time and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate.*

[Concluded from our laſt.]

AND whereas divers tracts of land and real eſtate made taxable by this act, may remain unoccupied, and without proper effects to be found thereon, from which the payment of the taxes may be procured: *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if the owner or owners of any ſuch land or real eſtate, or ſome perſon in his, her or their behalf, ſhall not appear and pay or tender to the Collector of the diſtrict in which the ſame ſhall be found, the full amount of the taxes rated and aſſeſſed on ſuch land and real eſtate, within thirty days after the time allowed for an appeal on ſuch aſſeſsment, ſuch diſtrict Collector ſhall make return thereof to the Commiſſioners of the county within which ſuch lands and real eſtate are ſituate, and the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall advertiſe ſuch lands, and real eſtate, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary to pay ſuch taxes, and the neceſſary charges, for ſale at a certain time and place in ſuch advertiſement to be mentioned not leſs than than three months after the publication thereof, and ſuch advertiſement ſhall be expoſed to and continued in public view in three or more of the moſt public places in the ſaid diſtrict, and alſo at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county, and printed in one of the Engliſh and one of the German News-Papers, for two months before the day of ſale; and if the whole amount of ſuch taxes, and the additional charges thereon ſhall not then be paid as aforeſaid, the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall then proceed to ſell by public auction to the higheſt bidder, the ſaid lands and eſtates, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary to effect the payment of the ſaid taxes and the charges of procuring the ſame, and return the overplus ariſing from ſuch ſales, if any there be, to the owner or owners of ſuch land and eſtate, or to his, her or their legal Repreſentative, and ſuch Commiſſioners ſhall convey the land and eſtate ſo ſold, to the purchaſer in fee ſimple, or ſuch other eſtate as the late owner or owners thereof had and held immediately before ſuch ſale, by deed duly executed under the hands and ſeals of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, which deed ſhall be abſolute and available in law againſt all prior claims whatſoever.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any of the county Commiſſioners aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform any of the duties required by this act, he or they ſo offending, ſhall ſeverally forfeit and pay to the uſe of the ſtate, ſuch fine as the Supreme Executive Council ſhall award, not exceeding one hundred pounds for any one offence, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court of Record, where the ſame may be cognizable.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the taxes and ſums of money to be levied and collectd by virtue of this act, ſhall be paid and diſcharged in gold or ſilver money, at the rate of three pounds for one half Johannes of Portugal money, weighing nine penny-weight of gold, and ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence for one Spaniſh milled dollar, weighing ſeventeen penny-weight and ſix grains of ſilver, and ſo in proportion for other gold and ſilver money, or in the Bills of Credit hereinafter directed, to be made and iſſued, and in no other money whatſoever.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the pay and allowance to the ſeveral officers to be employed in the aſſeſſing, levying and collecting the taxes to be laid and collected, by virtue of this act ſhall be as follows, that is to ſay, to the Commiſſioners for the city and ſeveral counties, each ten ſhillings per day, and to the Aſſeſſors and aſſiſtant freeholders, each ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per day, for each and every day the ſaid Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors and Aſſiſtants, ſhall reſpectively be, *bona fide*, employed in the duties required of them by this act. To the Collector at the rate of ſix-pence in the pound on all ſuch ſums as they ſhall reſpectively collect and pay to the county Treaſurer, and no more. And to the county treaſurers at and after the rate of
for every hundred pounds, which they ſhall reſpectively receive and pay into the ſtate Treaſury, and no more, which ſaid ſeveral ſums and allowances ſhall be drawn from the reſpective county Treaſurers, out of the monies ariſing from the county rates and levies, and the accounts thereof, ſhall be finally ſubmitted to the examination of the Juſtices and Grand Juries in like manner with other accounts againſt the county.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners of each reſpective city and county, ſhall and they are hereby enjoined and required as early as poſſible to prepare and make a true and fair tranſcript of all the returns of property made taxable by this act, and the valuation of the ſame, together with the pound-rate laid thereon, and the ſums quotaed on each reſpective townſhip, ward or diſtrict, and to lay the ſame before the Houſe of Aſſembly at their next meeting, after ſuch returns ſhall have been made; and in order to facilitate the ſaid buſineſs as well as the other duties required of the ſaid Commiſſioners, they are hereby empowered to employ ſuch ſuitable clerks as they may find neceſſary for their aid in the ſame, which clerks ſhall be paid for their ſervices out of the county rates and levies as aforeſaid.

AND WHEREAS from the ſcarcity of gold and ſilver money in the country, the inhabitants of this Commonwealth are ſuffering much inconvenience for want of a ſufficient circulating medium of internal commerce; and it is deemed expedient that a moderate ſum in bills of credit ſhould be iſſued, and that their punctual redemption ſhould be ſecured, by the funds herein before eſtabliſhed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That bills of credit to the amount or value of one hundred and eighty-three thouſand two hundred and thirty-two pounds, and of the ſeveral denominations herein after mentioned, ſhall be prepared and printed on good ſtrong paper, as ſoon as conveniently may be after the paſſing of this act, under the care and direction of the Truſtees herein after mentioned and appointed; which bills of credit ſhall ſeverally be prepared and printed in the words following, that is to ſay, This bill by law ſhall paſs current for
within the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, according to an act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at Philadelphia, the day of
Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five. And each of the ſaid bills ſhall have the arms of the ſtate, as an eſcutcheon, in the margin thereof, together with ſuch other device or devices as the ſaid Truſtees ſhall think proper, as well to prevent counterfeits as to diſtinguiſh their ſeveral denominations. And the ſaid bills ſhall be of the ſeveral denominations, and in the quantities following, that is to ſay,

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Truſtees ſhall ſeverally take the oath or affirmation following, before a Juſtice of the Peace, and before they enter upon the ſaid office, to wit:

I-------do ſwear (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that as one of the Truſtees for preparing bills of credit, according to the directions of an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate;" I will uſe my beſt endeavours to comply with the directions and true meaning of the ſaid act, and I will diligently and carefully attend to the printing and preparing the ſaid bills, and will not knowingly permit or ſuffer any fraud to be committed therein by the printer or his ſervants, or any other perſon, and I will deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, every bill which ſhall be ſo printed and prepared within my knowledge, to the Treaſurer of this ſtate." And the printer, and his ſervants and workmen, who ſhall be employed in the ſaid buſineſs, ſhall ſeverally take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to perform the truſt repoſed in them touching the ſaid buſineſs without fraud, concealment or embezzlement. And the ſaid Truſtees ſhall have the charge and care of the Preſs and other materials during the proceſs of the printing, and ſhall not ſuffer the ſame to be proceeded in but in the preſence of one or more of them; and when a ſufficient number of bills ſhall have been printed, ſhall take the ſame, together with all proof ſheets and impreſſions, and the types of the devices by them invented or directed to be uſed in the courſe of the ſaid buſineſs, into their cuſtody, and deliver the ſame to the Treaſurer of this ſtate, who ſhall afterwards deliver out the ſaid bills to be ſigned and numbered as herein after is mentioned.

And in order to perfect the ſaid bills of credit according to the true intent and meaning of this act, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every denomination of the ſaid bills ſhall be numbered from number ONE progreſſively, and that each and every of the ſaid bills of the denomination of
and upwards, ſhall be ſigned by three of the perſons herein after named and appointed as ſigners: And that each and every of the ſaid bills, of a ſmaller denomination, ſhall be ſigned by two of the ſaid ſigners; and the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall deliver out the ſaid bills to the ſaid ſigners, to be numbered and ſigned as aforeſaid, in ſuch manner and in ſuch quantities at a time, as he in his diſcretion ſhall think proper, taking proper receipts for ſuch deliveries, and taking care that all ſuch bills ſo delivered out, be duly returned into the Treaſury, after being ſigned and numbered as aforeſaid,

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That
be and they are hereby appointed Truſtees for procuring materials, and preparing the Bills of Credit aforeſaid, and that each and every of the ſaid Truſtees, who ſhall perform the duties herein required, ſhall be allowed and paid the ſum of
for every day he ſhall be employed, *bona fide*, in the ſaid ſervice. And that
be and they are hereby appointed ſigners of the ſaid bills, according to the directions herein before mentioned, and ſhall be ſeverally allowed and paid for the ſame, at and after the rate of
for every thouſand of the ſaid bills, which they ſhall reſpectively ſign and number as aforeſaid; all which wages, together with all other contingent expences of procuring materials and preparing and perfecting the ſaid bills of credit, ſhall be paid out of the public treaſury of this ſtate, and charged on the fund herein before mentioned, the account of the ſaid charges reſpectively being firſt adjuſted and certified by the Comptroller General, and approved by the Supreme Executive Council.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when and ſo ſoon as the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be perfected and re-delivered to the Treaſurer as aforeſaid, they ſhall ſeverally be taken, deemed and accounted for as money in his hands according to the nominal value expreſſed in the ſaid bills reſpectively, and appropriated accordingly in manner following, that is to ſay, the amount or value of Fifty Thouſand Pounds thereof ſhall be reſerved for the purpoſe of erecting and eſtabliſhing a Loan-Office in this State, in ſuch manner as the Legiſlature ſhall direct; and the reſidue of the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be appropriated for and towards the payment of the ſum and ſums herein before directed to be paid into the hands of the Continental Loan-Officer in this State, and for and towards the payment of the intereſt due on the debts of this State as herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the bills of credit herein before directed to be made and iſſued ſhall be taken, deemed and received as equal to gold and ſilver money, for the ſums mentioned in each bill reſpectively, in all payments to this State for lands purchaſed or to be purchaſed within the ſame, and for arrearages due on lands already located or warranted, and alſo for the arrearages of all general taxes heretofore aſſeſſed, and for the taxes herein directed to be aſſeſſed and collected; and for debts due to the State, and for all cuſtoms, impoſts, duties and debts whatſoever, which ſhall hereafter ariſe and become due to this State, by virtue of this Act or of any Act or law heretofore made; and the ſeveral officers and perſons appointed and authorized to receive and collect the ſame, are hereby directed to receive ſuch bills of credit accordingly, any law, uſage or cuſtom to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall preſume to counterfeit any of the bills of credit herein directed to be prepared, perfected and iſſued, by printing or procuring to be printed any ſuch bills of the likeneſs and ſimilitude of any of the ſaid genuine bills of credit; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall forge or procure to be forged the name or names of any of the ſigners of ſuch genuine bills of credit, to any ſuch counterfeit bill or bills, whether ſuch counterfeiting or forging be done in within this ſtate or elſewhere, or ſhall utter any ſuch bill or bills, knowing the ſame to be ſo counterfeited as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſo offending, and being thereof legally convicted by confeſſion, ſtanding mute, or by verdict of a jury in the Supreme Court or Court of Oyer and Terminer, ſhall ſuffer death, without benefit of Clergy. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit any of the ſaid bills of credit by altering the denomination thereof with deſign to increaſe the value of the ſame, or ſhall utter any of the ſaid bills knowing them to be ſo counterfeited or altered as aforeſaid, and ſhall be legally convicted thereof as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſo convicted ſhall be ſentenced to the pillory, and to have both his or her ears cut off and nailed to the pillory; and moreover every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum of One Hundred Pounds, to be levied on his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels, one half thereof to the uſe of the Commonwealth, and the other half to the uſe of the perſon or perſons who ſhall make diſcovery of ſuch offence and proſecute ſuch offender to conviction.

And to the end that the bills of credit aforeſaid may be fully and fairly redeemed and cancelled, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That from and out of ſuch of the ſaid bills of credit which ſhall be paid into the Treaſury of this ſtate in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, by means of the taxes, debts and duties aforeſaid, the Treaſurer for the time being ſhall and he is hereby authoriſed and directed to cancel or cauſe to be cancelled ſo many of the ſaid bills as ſhall amount to the ſum of Twenty Thouſand Pounds, by punching or piercing a hole, not leſs than the ſize of one eighth of a dollar, through ſome part of each bill, near the centre thereof; which bills ſo cancelled he ſhall report to the General Aſſembly at their next meeting thereafter; and when a Committee of the ſaid Aſſembly, to be appointed for the purpoſe, ſhall have examined and counted the ſaid cancelled bills, ſuch bills ſhall be burned in their preſence, and report thereof ſhall be made to the Houſe and entered on the journals of their proceedings. And the like ſum of Twenty Thouſand Pounds of the ſaid bills of credit, ſhall be cancelled and burned in like manner in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in each ſucceeding year, until the whole of the ſaid bills of credit ſhall have been ſo redeemed, cancelled and deſtroyed.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Treaſurer of this ſtate for the time being ſhall be allowed by way of commiſſion for his trouble and expences in receiving ſuch monies as he ſhall receive by virtue of this act, and for paying and cancelling the ſame as herein before directed for every hundred pounds he ſhall ſo receive and pay away, or cancel as aforeſaid, and no more.

January 6, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Weſt-Town, on FRIDAY, the 28th inſtant, at one o'clock, P. M, a Meſſuage and valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. This eſtate is capable of improvements on the meadow land, to produce a great quantity of hay, and has near 80 acres of woodland, well timbered; the arable land good for paſture and grain, and conveniently divided, with water in each field; adjoining lands of Widow Norris, Thomas Darlington, Thomas and Titus Taylor, John Davis and others; diſtant two miles from the New Court-Houſe, 18 from the borough of Cheſter, 16 from Wilmington, and 22 from Philadelphia. Late the eſtate of John Hunt, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

N. B. Some objections that aroſe on the day of ſale laſt appointed will be removed, and the premiſes certainly ſtruck off this time.

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT and ſaw-mill, on Red Clay Creek, with 100 acres of good land, or a ſmaller quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. The mill-houſe built with ſtone, 30 by 50 feet, and two ſtories high, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of excellent burrs, the other country ſtones, is very convenient for merchant and country work, and will be delivered in the beſt repair. On ſaid premiſes and near the mills are two dwelling-houſes, ſufficient to accommodate two families, with a large barn, cellared under the whole, with ſtables for horſes and cattle; ſituate in Chriſtiana Hundred, New Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, about nine miles from Wilmington, where there is an excellent market, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, a little inferior to that of Philadelphia, eight miles from Newport, and ſeventeen from the Head of Elk.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valuable farm adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres of good land, well timbered and watered, with a large proportion of excellent meadow, watered by a never-failing ſtream. On ſaid farm is a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a dairy-houſe and granary with other out-houſes, very convenient for a farmer, as alſo a large frame barn and hayhouſe cellared underneath, with good ſtables, &c. The whole in tolerable good repair.

As it is preſumed that no perſon would purchaſe without viewing, particular deſcription is unneceſſary. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, have every neceſſary Information. JOHN GARRETT.

January 4, 1785. §

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on by the middle of the Third Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, whereon Joſhua Sharpleſs now dwells, in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Wilmington, lying on the road from ſaid borough to the Great Valley, one mile and an half from Concord Meeting-houſe, containing 175 acres, 40 thereof well timbered, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, part of which is and may be watered by ſeveral ſtreams, a good bearing Orchard of excellent fruit, the fields convenient, with ſufficiency of water in moſt of them. There is on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone Dwelling-houſe, with a log kitchen and lodging room adjoining, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe near the door, a log barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, granary, &c. The whole of ſaid premiſes in good tenantable repair.

One third of the purchaſe-money will be expected down, the remainder may be paid in yearly payments without intereſt. For further particulars apply to MICAJAH SPEAKMAN, near Concord Meeting-houſe. † *Firſt month 5th*, 1785.

NUMBER II.

CONTINUATION of REMARKS on the Pamphlet, entituled "*Conſiderations on the preſent Teſt-Law.*"

"CURSED is he, of whom all men ſpeak well."---Why really, at firſt view, this appears a hard caſe. But perhaps, if we "bolt the matter to the bran," we ſhall find it well founded. For he who trims his bark to ſail with every wind that blows, muſt ſo certainly deviate at times from the right track to happineſs, as to bring that curſe on his head, which he vainly wiſhes to ſhun. Now, as I mean to ſteer one ſteady courſe, I preſume I ſhall avoid the evil of univerſal applauſe, for I conclude ſome of my readers are already diſpleaſed with my animadverſions; but let them ſlander as they pleaſe, I mean to adhere to my purpoſe, and annalize the works of this mighty oppoſer of the teſt-law, whoſe *caput mortuum* ſhall ſpread abroad as the very dregs or fæces of monarchy, whilſt his ſalt ſhall be ſcattered to the four corners of the ſtate. To ſpeak in plain Engliſh, I mean to purſue him through all his windings, until the futility of his arguments ſhall be diſplayed as plain to every man as they are to me.

I left him in my laſt paper, at his 5th page, labouring to prove that 6 and 6 made 72, or, in other words, that there was more wiſdom in a Jury than in a Houſe of Aſſembly. He next attempts to palliate the conduct of the non-jurors, on account of the ſituation of many of them within the Britiſh lines. As to thoſe who remained in the city of Philadelphia, his arguments will not ſo fully apply as he may imagine. It is well known *they* had it in their power to take the oath in time. Did we not leave one of our magiſtrates in the city for that very purpoſe? It is true the enemy clapt him in the provoſt; but this did not hinder ſome of the ſtaunch friends to our cauſe from going into the goal, and purging themſelves from every drop of royalty, nobly defying fate and the conſequences of a diſcovery. For what was there ſo dreadful in a detection, as to deter good ſubjects from doing their duty? They could only have been continued in priſon with their magiſtrate, and the chains of liberty muſt have reſted on them with all that placid compoſure becoming men of ſuch true patriotic zeal. What was there in impriſonment, ſtripes, want of food and loſs of property, when compared with the heart-reviving comfortable bolus of a well wafered oath. But the daſtardly ſouls of thouſands ſhrunk from the danger, and flinched in the hour of trial. Shall theſe men now ſtep forward and claim a ſhare in the ſpoil? does not every true lover of the conſtitution ſpurn at the thought? eſpecially when he reflects how indulgent we were to their beſieged ſituation, by granting a further time for qualifying themſelves to become free citizens, even after the Britiſh army had abandoned them. But our author, with his uſual art, inſinuates that the oath was ſo conſtructed, as to prohibit every conſcientious man from taking it. Which is, in other words, charging the Aſſembly with duplicity, and purpoſely framing the oath ſo as to prevent its being taken. Let us examine the words-----he is to ſwear as follows, "I never have, ſince the declaration of independence, directly or indirectly, aided, aſſiſted, abetted, or in any wiſe countenanced the King of Great-Britain, his generals, fleets or armies, or their adherents, in their claims upon the United States; and that I have, ever ſince the declaration of the independence thereof, demeaned myſelf as a faithful citizen and ſubject of this or ſome one of the United States; and that I will at all times maintain and ſupport the freedom, ſovereignty and independence thereof." If I comprehend fully the meaning of this writer, he would inſiſt that any man who unfortunately fell within the Britiſh lines, and wrought for the army to keep his family from ſtarving, or who delivered up a blanket or a part of his houſe to accommodate a ſoldier or an officer, that truly this man "*aided, aſſiſted, abetted* and *countenanced*" them.----As if a man could not lend a blanket, make a pair of ſhoes or a coat for a ſoldier, or cut a few ſticks of wood for an officer, with the moſt evil and malicious intent----for he might have infected his blanket with the itch, in order to have kept the fellow ſcratching when he ſhould have been fighting---- he might have left ſuch nobs in his ſhoes, as to bliſter the ſoldier's feet on a march, or pinch'd his clothes ſo tight, as to hamper his manœuvres in action---and put gunpowder enough in the wood he cut, to have blown the General and all his officers to the ---------- other end of the room. But ſetting aſide all this (for every man is not alike expert in deviſing the beſt ſtratagems in war) what has a quiet peaceable ſubject to do with the conſtruction of an oath? If his rulers and governors, who you know are to be men "*moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue,*" I ſay, if theſe *wiſe and good men* direct him to ſwear, and prepare the oath ready cut and dry to his hands, why need he to try it by his conſcience. The Aſſembly certainly never intended to conſult conſciences when they made it---there's the oath---do you take it! and leave the reſt to them. Do you imagine they would have manufactured ſuch an oath as this, if they expected you were to pay any regard to what it declared? Why they knew very well that ſome of the beſt whigs in the ſtate had ſworn allegiance to King George, and abjured the Congreſs. But ſurely you will not ſay the Aſſembly believed, that the taking this oath to the King contradicted the teſt they were afterwards called on by the ſtate to take, ſwearing that "ever ſince the declaration of independence, they had demeaned themſelves as faithful citizens and ſubjects of the United States." Depend upon it, this was no overſight in the Aſſembly, for the law in queſtion, paſſed the 5th of December, 1778, expreſly provides for ſuch caſes------a man may have "demeaned himſelf" ſo unlike a good ſubject, even after having taken an oath to the ſtate, as to ſwear allegiance to the King and renounce the Congreſs, and yet this man may legally ſwear that he *hath never* either countenanced or abetted, directly or indirectly, the King of Great Britain, or his Generals ----nay, the Aſſembly expreſly call on him to do it.-----What ſays the law?-----"Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon or perſons, who having taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this ſtate before the firſt day of June laſt, and have ſince taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, ſhall be in like manner excluded from and incapable of electing or being elected into, or of holding any office or place of truſt under this government, UNTIL they ſhall take the oath herein preſcribed."-------Thus, you ſee thoſe pretended qualms of conſcience, which ſo peſter the non-jurors, have no true foundation. The law allows the moſt extenſive conſtruction of the words. A man may have ſworn allegiance to the King in the moſt ſolemn manner, and renounced the Congreſs, and yet you ſee the Aſſembly allow him to ſwear that he had not done any ſuch thing----I mean that he had not *miſdemeaned* himſelf. You are not always to look at *words*, to find out their meaning. You are to conſider the intention of thoſe who penned them. Take but the oath in the ſenſe I have been contending for, and it would have been one of the ſmootheſt and ſofteſt pills in the world to have got down. As to the latter part of the oath, where the party is to ſwear that he will at all times maintain and ſupport the freedom, and ſovereignty, and independence thereof, we are charged with an infraction of the rights of conſcience towards certain ſects of Chriſtians, who do not bear arms. We call on them, it is ſaid, to ſwear they will "maintain and ſupport," &c.---that is, ſay they---*to fight and pay too.*--- I grant we meant it ſo, and if theſe peacemongers had taken the oath under pretence of underſtanding it any other way, we ſhould have deſpiſed them for their hypocriſy.

It is high time to ſpeak out.---If they will not fight for their liberty and property, I aſk, what buſineſs have they amongſt us? Our conſtitution indeed ſpeaks of conſcience, and protection and toleration; but as Queen Beſs ſaid to one of her refractory Biſhops, ſwearing an oath----"I'll unfrock you----*I that made you, can unmake you.*" Therefore, as I hinted in my laſt number, the non-jurors may find more ſafety in ſilence. So let us hear no more of conſcience. I do not find that in New-England they admit them into government more freely than they did a hundred years ago. Our opponents may urge, if they pleaſe, that our want of toleration will change the ſentiments of all Europe concerning the ſincerity of our former high profeſſions; but *they* are not likely to trouble their heads about our individual ſtates; we are to ſuppoſe that they will confine their obſervations ſolely to the *doings* of *Congreſs*. Such *doings* as *ours* were never heard of on the other ſide the Atlantic. Let theſe non-jurors migrate to New-Jerſey, the Delaware ſtate, Georgia or South-Carolina, where I ſuppoſe they would be willing enough to receive them. Thus, if they are but permitted to remain on any part of the continent, foreign powers will not ſo eaſily diſcover any impropriety in our conduct; for *they* only know us as the United States, and many of them cannot decide whether the river Delaware runs in Virginia, New-Hampſhire or Pennſylvania; and even if they ſhould happen to obtain ſome imperfect rumour of a want of true liberty in ſome of the ſtates, it will be ſo ſhuffled about with a little good management, that the whole Thirteen will come in for a ſhare. Indeed, *we* have very little to fear on this ſcore, for the *ancient* character of Pennſylvania ſtands ſo high upon record for moderation and univerſal toleration, that the report will hardly gain ground to our prejudice; neither need we have recourſe to this piece of fineſſe or borrowed plumes, if the non-jurors will but quietly ſubmit to their preſent diſqualifications.

But to quit this hateful ſubject, let us return to our author, who, with all the adroitneſs of a Jack Tar, whips up a mighty pretty ſimile of a ſinking ſhip, when one half the crew refuſing to work at the pumps, we are made to declare, that, though they repent of their folly, we will not allow them afterwards to ſtrike a ſingle ſtroke. Now I preſume the ſimile will operate quite the other way. Theſe teſty ſeamen, I aſk his pardon, perhaps I ſhould term them *non*-teſty ſeamen, may refuſe their aſſiſtance to pump in the beginning of the voyage, ſolely from a hope that we ſhould put back into port and not endanger our lives; but if, by our ſuperior exertions, we ſhould keep on our way, and *force them* to the pumps, do you think, if we concluded to run away with the ſhip, that we would let them in for a ſhare of the property?---no, certainly!---win it, and wear it---let the rogues pump, but *we* will divide the booty.

In a canting tone we are next told, that "it is very eaſy to conceive what muſt be the ſentiments of the nonjurors, by aſking ourſelves what our feelings would be in their ſituation." This is a caſe, my good friend, which will not bear reverſing. Can you or any man ſuppoſe that the feelings of a good whig and the feelings of a nonjuror have any degree of ſimilarity? Not the leaſt reſemblance I aſſure you. Why a whig would have too much ſpirit to bear with ſuch a difference of ſituation. What was it that firſt rouſed us to oppoſe the power of England? Was it not becauſe the Parliament attempted to tax us without our being repreſented? Were the whigs in the condition which the nonjurors tamely ſubmit to, our ſpirits would ſupercede all laws, and we would riſque another revolution to obtain equal freedom. Our being no more than two fifths of the people would be no diſcouragement; but theſe men are void of thoſe noble feelings, and therefore we ſhall treat them as ſlaves. Our author informs us, "the power of the ſtate will not divide ſo as to gratify us all, and that moſt of us will probably never riſe beyond the ſurface of private life." One would imagine he was very ignorant of the hiſtory or nature of man. Did he never hear of a lottery? and does he not know how very ſmall a proportion the valuable prizes bear to the blanks, and did he ever hear of a man's giving away his ticket as not worth keeping?---Let us apply.--- Government is the lottery, the whigs have tickets at free coſt, whilſt the nonjurors, though they have no tickets in the lottery, are to raiſe the money which is to pay off great part of the prizes. Now ſhould we not be the maddeſt fools in the world, if we conſented to let theſe fellows draw ticket and ticket about with us? We know well enough, without our author's information, that we cannot all get prizes---but we alſo know, that we ſhall ſtand leſs chance, if the nonjurors are permitted to draw with us. We have obtained the aſcendancy by means of their folly or timidity, or whatever name you pleaſe to give it, and we are determined to keep it. We value not the character of the ſtate a ſingle groat, if we muſt be plain with you. The whole world are governed by intereſt, and why ſhould an American republic ſtand a gazing ſtock for all Europe.

Should I true liberty for once define,
'Tis when another's will ſubmits to mine.

But behold a moſt formidable hoſt of hobgoblins conjured up, to terrify us into a repeal. The admiſſion of foreigners to a right of voting after two years reſidence, is to "introduce Britiſh officers who have deſolated our plains, and Britiſh farmers who have paid them for it." They are to pour in upon us like a torrent, and, big with their ideas of Britiſh government, are to ſap and ſubvert our glorious republic, unleſs we counter-ballance them by calling to our aid the votes of the non-jurors, who, by long habits of friendſhip and a recollection of former mutual good offices, will unite with us, and forget the wrongs they have ſuffered. All this is mighty pretty; but you are not to imagine that we mean this univerſal toleration is long to remain. A man may keep open houſe for a time to all the world merely to carry an election, but no one expects this to continue when the election is ended. Even in England, that ſink of corruption, they cloſe the pole and the pitcher at the ſame time. We are not ignorant of our own danger, and are very ſenſible that by thus keeping the nonjurors deprived of the common rights of men, that we are preparing them to join even with the Grand Turk againſt us, if he ſhould pay us a viſit; but there is no reſtoring them to their liberty, without leſſening our own chance for power and places.

I am ſorry to find that I have as yet proceeded no further than the eighth page; but the enemy has caſt up ſo many entrenchments, and eſtabliſhed ſuch formidable redoubts, which a wary General ought never to leave behind, that my advances have been much ſlower than I expected: Yet I have very little doubt of reducing him to unconditional ſubmiſſion, and then I will impoſe *ſuch a teſt* on him, as never was heard of--------- but in Pennſylvania.

ARGOS.

To the FREEMEN of PENNSYLVANIA.

OBSERVING in the Pennſylvania Gazette, of the 22d inſtant, that a motion was made in the Houſe of Aſſembly by General Wayne, and ſeconded by Col. Henry Miller, to the following effect, that as the legiſlature of Pennſylvania was about impoſing a tax on all eſtates, real and perſonal, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the intereſt on public ſecurities, and to render the impoſition of the ſaid tax exactly agreeable to the 8th and 17th ſections of the conſtitution, a reviſion of the teſt laws ought to take place, in order that a great proportion of the inhabitants, who are diſfranchized by virtue of thoſe acts, may be admitted to the privileges of citizens; this motion, however *liberal* and *dignified*, was rejected by a large majority of the members.

To name or characterize the objecting members may not be neceſſary here, as they may be readily known by recurring to the ſaid paper, or general information. The object of the preſent eſſay is, to enquire whether the teſt laws, as they now ſtand, are conſiſtent with the conſtitution of the ſtate, and whether the members of the Houſe, by virtue of their oaths, were authorized to act in the manner they have done on the occaſion.

The conſtitution, as eſtabliſhed, appears, we are told, to be "clear in its principles, accurate in its form, and conſiſtent in its ſeveral parts;" that it is intended as the *bulwark* of equal liberty, by a diſtribution of impartial juſtice; and declares, that "all government ought to be inſtituted and ſupported for the ſecurity and protection of the community at large, and to enable the individuals who compoſe it to enjoy their natural rights, and the other bleſſings which the author of exiſtence has beſtowed on man, without partiality for or prejudice againſt any particular *claſs* or denomination of men whatever;" that "all men are born *equally free* and *independent*, and have certain natural *inherent and unalienable rights*, among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety;" and "that every member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto; but *no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without his own conſent*, or that of his legal repreſentatives;" and "that every freeman, of the full age of twenty-one years, having reſided in this ſtate for the ſpace of one whole year next before the day of election for Repreſentatives, and *paid public taxes* during that time, ſhall enjoy the right of an elector."

As the oath which every member of Aſſembly muſt take, before he can proceed to buſineſs, is a part of the conſtitution, and to which he is ſworn ſolemnly to adhere, it will be neceſſary to give the form, that the public may be the better able to determine how ſtrictly it has been kept by the members reſpectively.

"I------ ------ do ſwear (or affirm) that as a member of this Aſſembly, I will not propoſe or aſſent to any bill, vote or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me injurious to the people, nor do or conſent to any act or thing whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to *leſſen or abridge* their rights and privileges, as declared in the *conſtitution* of this ſtate, but will in all things conduct myſelf as a faithful honeſt Repreſentative and guardian of the people, according to the beſt of my judgment and abilities." Each member alſo ſubſcribing that "he believes in one *God*, the creator and governor of the univerſe, the rewarder of the good, and puniſher of the wicked."

Now from the foregoing authorities, all the inhabitants of the ſtate have certain, defined, *unalienable rights* and privileges, of which no power on earth (without the exerciſe of tyranny) can deprive them.---But on examination it will be found, that within two years after the ratification of the conſtitution by the Aſſembly, that very body (who are ſworn guardians of the peoples rights) were the firſt to trample on them.---That a few men, having made themſelves free by virtue of taking the teſt, ſhould undertake to paſs laws for the excluſion of two thirds of the inhabitants of the ſtate, diſcriminating the people into claſſes, and impoſing taxes, and (during part of the late war) double taxes, on them, unrepreſented---in ſhort, that above 40 000 inhabitants, who by birth and inheritance, as well as by compact, were free, who bore the fatigues of the day in improving the country, who ſtemmed the torrent of proprietary corruption, and from whom the greateſt part of the money which Pennſylvania produced towards her quota for carrying on the continental war had ariſen, ſhould be thus excluded the common rights of mankind, and marked out by them as aliens and ſlaves forever, is a ſpecies of tyranny unknown in the annals of any civilized country before.

What are we to think of a government, where one third of the inhabitants are to riſe on the ruins of the remaining part of its ſubjects! Will poſterity believe this is the land which appealed to arms in vindication of her rights? If the nonjurors, who are *unrepreſented*, are to have the labour and induſtry of years taken from them by taxes, and to groan under a ſyſtem of rapine unredreſſed, ſurely the principles of the late glorious revolution, and the mode of obtaining it, are certainly wrong---if acknowledged to be wrong, the continuation of the teſt-laws is alſo wrong; for it is impoſſible that two wrongs can make a thing right. Taxation and repreſentation are reciprocal. The exerciſe of one without the other is the deſtruction of both, and the land that admits it cannot long be a free country. Since it is proved that men who are taxed ought to be repreſented, let us enquire what kind of men thoſe are, that prevent it. Are they *friends* to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania? Are they *friends* to diſtributive juſtice? Are they *friends* to the principles which made America free? Are they *friends* to either honor or honeſty? If the affirmative cannot be placed to all thoſe queſtions, certainly they are not the men to whom the guardianſhip of the ſacred rights of freemen ought to be entruſted.

The man who robs me on the highway, takes from me only that which fortune accidentally has put in his power; but the man (whether in a private or legiſlative capacity) who, in violation of his oath, deliberately deprives me of my rights and liberty, as well as my property, not only acts contrary to the generous *thief*, but to the crime of robbery adds that of PERJURY.

The oath of allegiance under the teſt-laws has been ſtrangely perverted. The multitude of ſpotted characters who lay claim to the privileges of freedom by virtue of it---the numbers of people who are poſſeſſed of certificates by purchaſing of them in continental money, without taking the oath---the thouſands who have taken it to friend as well as foe, and are ready to repeat the game as often as occaſion or intereſt may require---and the proſtituted manner in which many of thoſe who are ſworn to be the guardians of the peoples rights have acted, make it an object of reproach, rather than a ſecurity to government. The only uſe to which it can be applied is to countenance a certain deſcription of perſons to rotate from one public office to another, and enable them to live rapaciouſly on the ſpoils torn from their innocent neighbours.

The Council of Cenſors, in their inveſtigation of the proceedings of the General Aſſembly, declare that they "find various and multiplied inſtances of departure from the frame of government," and although (from factious and intereſted views in the major part of that honorable body) they have not expreſſed their diſapprobation in particular of the teſt-laws, and the odious manner in which tens of thouſands of men are taxed unrepreſented, nevertheleſs they have had ſufficient cauſe to unite them in their general cenſure. On an impartial view of the whole, the teſt-laws will be found to be an *engine* of deſpotiſm, contrary to the *conſtitution*, and *ſubverſive* of the liberties of the good people of Pennſylvania.

CATO.

December 24. 1784.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

AFTER thanking you for the late pamphlet publiſhed on the ſubject of the teſt-law, in which there are many excellent obſervations, I am ſorry to be obliged to take notice of the only argument our author has omitted, in recommending the repeal of that wicked and dangerous law. It is well known, that the Quakers and Menoniſts were formerly ſome of the beſt farmers in Pennſylvania. Theſe people, from having their cattle, horſes, farming utenſils, &c. ſo often taken from them for taxes, have ſenſibly declined as farmers. Many of them have ſold their farms, and gone to other ſtates; whilſt others of them do not raiſe twenty buſhels of grain, where they once raiſed an hundred. To this we may aſcribe the great decay of the exports from our city, which, in the articles of wheat and flour alone, do not amount to more than one-third of what they were the year before the war. Thus we ſee how materially the agriculture and commerce of the ſtate are affected by the teſt law. Repeal that law, and theſe people will pay their taxes without ſubmitting to being diſtrained. But, if they act with the ſpirit which our conſtitution inſpires and warrants, they will be fools and ſlaves with their own conſent, if ever they pay another tax, until they are admitted to the privileges of electors, which are ſacreligiouſly detained from them by a -------- Aſſembly.

SHIP MONEY.

NEW-YORK, *January* 5.

By accounts from Baltimore, we are informed, that the Legislature of Maryland have appointed the Rev. Dr. Smith, President of Washington College, to embark for London, and apply for consecration to perform the sacred functions of Bishop of that state. Several other consecrations are applying for to the bench of Bishops, and it is imagined that most of the states will be accommodated with episcopal establishments. It is certain, there will be a Bishop consecrated and sent out in the spring to Nova-Scotia.

Jan. 6. A sloop from Egg-Harbour, belonging to Mr. Causse, after being twenty days out, was drove on shore near Beaufort, North Carolina; the crew saved: She was bound to Hispaniola.

Jan. 7. The Vermonteers seem much elated at the idea of their being admitted into the confederation of the United States; and indeed they have reason for exultation, since they will participate in the advantages, and have borne but a small part of the expences attending the late revolution. Their Delegates will attend a meeting of Congress in this city on the 11th instant, and present their credentials, but whether they will be suffered to take their seats, we cannot inform.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 12.

The following Petition is submitted to the consideration of the non-jurors, in order to be presented to the Assembly at their next meeting; and they are requested in every part of the state to take copies from this paper, sign them, and send them down to the city, either by some of their own members, or forward them to some of their friends in the city.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of sundry Persons, who are aggrieved by the several Laws of this State,

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners are residents and inhabitants of the state. That having for several years been deprived of their natural rights, for a restoration of which application hath been repeatedly made to several of the Assemblies of this state, but without effect, and feeling ourselves sunk beneath the level of freemen, we beg leave to approach your hon. House, to claim those rights which we derive from the constitution, and which nothing less than actual banishment from the state can divest us of:—For the constitution, which is the undeviating rule for legislators to walk by, we conceive, does not allow of any man's being enslaved in the state of Pennsylvania. For the clearer support of our claim, we subjoin such extracts as apply to our case.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Sect. 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and *unalienable* rights.

Sect. 7. That all elections ought to be free, and that all freemen, having a sufficient evident common interest with and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office.

Sect. 8. That *every member of society* hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent thereto. But no part of a man's property can be justly taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his consent, or that of his *legal representatives*. Nor can any man who is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms be justly compelled thereto, if he will pay such equivalent. *Nor are the people bound by any laws, but such as they have in like manner assented to, for their common good.*

Sect. 15. That the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, and to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition or remonstrance.

FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

Sect. 6. *Every freeman*, of the full age of 21 years, having resided in this state for the space of one whole year next before the day of election for representatives, and paid public taxes during that time, *shall enjoy the* right of an elector.

Sect. 9. After describing the powers and privileges of the General Assembly, it is declared, "they shall have all the other powers necessary for the legislature of a free state or commonwealth; *but they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish or infringe any part of the constitution.*"

Sect. 10. The oath or affirmation required of the members, before they proceed to business, is as follows:—"I, ——, do swear, or affirm, that as a member of this Assembly I will not propose or assent to any bill, vote or resolution, which shall appear to me injurious to the people, *nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared in the constitution of this state.*"

Sect. 46. The Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Constitution, *and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.*

Your petitioners, thus supported by the constitution, think it a duty they owe to themselves and to posterity, to claim the rights of freemen—to themselves, as invaluable blessings, to which they have an "inherent and *unalienable* right"—and to posterity, lest a precedent be established, by which future generations may be enslaved, in a country whose constitution declares them to be free born.

To sum up our claim——

By the 1st Section of the Bill of Rights, our rights are *unalienable.*

By the 7th, we have a clear and just right to elect and be elected.

By the 8th, we are not bound by any laws, but such as we have assented to, by ourselves or representatives.

By the 15th, we have a right to assemble together, to apply to the legislature for the redress of grievances, by address, petition or remonstrance.

By the 6th Section of the Frame of Government, our right of electing is confirmed.

By the 9th, we are protected in all our rights by a declaration that the Assembly shall have no power to alter, abolish or infringe any part of the constitution.

By the 10th, we are likewise protected by the oath or affirmation required to be taken by every Assemblyman, that he will not do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge our rights, as declared in the constitution, which says the 46th section, "ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever."

Your petitioners therefore pray your hon. House (the war being over, and all suggestions of state necessity having ceased) that their grievances may be redressed, and that they may be no longer deprived of the power of exercising their rights of citizenship, by the operation of laws framed in direct contradiction to the constitution.

N. B. As some scrupulous persons in many societies may object to signing the petition, on account of the 8th section, which may declare more than some can agree to respecting voluntary equivalents for personal service, this clause may be left out when copied, except the last words —"*Nor are the people bound by any laws, but such as they have in like manner assented to, for their common good.*"

The Assembly meet in the beginning of February.

On Friday, the 7th instant, at a meeting of the *American Philosophical Society*, for their annual election of officers, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin, President.

Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Rev. Dr. William White, and Samuel Vaughan, Esq; Vice-Presidents.

Jared Ingersoll, Jonathan B. Smith, and Joseph Reed, Esquires, and Rev. Mr. Robert Blackwell, Counsellors.

Dr. James Hutchinson, Dr. Thomas Bond, Mr. Robert Patterson, and Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, Secretaries.

Ebenezer Hazard, Esq; Dr. Samuel Duffield, and General Lewis Nichola, Curators.

Francis Hopkinson, Esq; Treasurer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character in Virginia, to his friend in this city, dated Washington, Dec. 10, 1784.

"Our dispute with the Cherokees is likely to be accommodated, as they offer to make restitution for the robberies on the Kentuckey Path, and to give up the murderers, or to expel them.

"Some late accounts from the Natches affirm that the disposition of the Spaniards is much changed: That they wish to have the boundary of Florida ascertained and run, and to commence a friendly intercourse with the Americans."

On Tuesday the 4th inst. the merchants of the French nation residing in this city assembled in the house of the Consul General, for the purpose of electing a second Deputy, in the place of M. P. D. Robert, whose time was out. At the opening of the ballot by the Chancellor, it appeared that M. Boullanger had 11 votes out of 12. Thus his election may be called unanimous, as he could not vote for himself according to the ordinances of France. M. Terrasson continues to act in the capacity of the first Deputy of the national body.

The Consul General informed the Assembly of several occurrences relating to their trade, and also that M. Simon had been appointed to the office of Chancellor of the Consulate.

On Thursday last, as some boys were skaiting on the Delaware, two of them unfortunately broke in and were drowned; their bodies are not yet found.

*** The MERCHANTS of this City are requested to meet at the CITY TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 14th Instant, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, to choose a COMMERCIAL COMMITTEE for the ensuing Year; and at the same Time to take into Consideration the Establishment of a CHAMBER of COMMERCE, and other Matters of Importance, which are then to be proposed. To proceed to Business exactly at Half after Five o'Clock.

A Course of Lectures on Electricity,

WILL be delivered by the subscriber, at the UNIVERSITY, on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, the 18th and 20th instant, which will be repeated, for a few weeks, on the same evenings in each week respectively. And for the sake of such as cannot conveniently attend at the above times, a Lecture will also be given every Saturday evening.

The present improved state of Electricity will enable the subscriber to exhibit a number of new and interesting experiments, never yet exhibited at any public lecture in this city.

Tickets of admittance to be had of the subscriber, at the University. For the Course 7/6; For a single Lecture 3/9.

The lecture will begin each evening precisely at 7 o'clock.

Philad. Jan. 12, 1785. ¶ R. PATTERSON.

Just Published and to be Sold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A NARRATIVE

Of the Captivity and Sufferings of BENJAMIN GILBERT and his Family,

WHO were surprised, by the Indians and taken from their farms on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, in the spring 1780; giving an account of the many hardships they underwent, the death of Benjamin Gilbert, and the safe arrival of the remainder of the family among their relations and friends in Byberry township, near Philadelphia, in the fall of 1782.

The captive family, in savage bonds,
Trace thro' each rugged way and trackless wild,
Thro' famine, toils unknown, and hostile wounds,
The tender mother and her infant child.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOST Valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 150 acres, situate in Eastown township, Chester county, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and within one mile of the sign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaster road, convenient to mills and places of worship, and adjoining Radnor Church lands; 50 acres of which are choice woodland, well timbered, 25 acres are excellent watered meadow, and the remainder the best of plough-land, in good order, and equal in quality to any land in the county for winter and summer grain, and pasture; on which are erected a stone dwelling-house, near two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a stone kitchen adjoining, a large frame barn, and a stone shed for cattle, 52 feet long by 14 feet wide, and 20 feet high, a stone spring-house, 24 feet long by 16 feet wide, one story high, over an excellent spring of water, and an orchard of 300 engrafted apple trees of choice fruit, English Duke and red cherry trees and black plumb trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Peter Thomson, in Race-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, living at Reading furnace, in Chester county.

¶ SAMUEL VANLEER.

FOUND upon the post road from Wilmington to Chester, between the 26 and 27 mile-stones, an old china faced SILVER WATCH, with a steel chain. The owner, upon proving his property and paying the cost of this advertisement, may have it, by applying to the Printers. Jan. 8, 1785. ¶

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 14th of November last, out of the subscriber's pasture, at Point-no-point, a bright bay HORSE COLT, about two years and an half old, was hurt on his near shoulder. Whoever takes up said colt and brings him to the owner, in Philadelphia, in Apple Tree-Alley, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM BASTIAN.

Also came at the same time to the subscriber's place, a roan HORSE, about six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

January 12, 1785. ¶ WILLIAM BASTIAN.

Mathematical and Philosophical Correspondence.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I OBSERVE in your last paper, Proposals for a weekly publication of mathematical and philosophical questions.

If questions in common arithmetic should fall within your plan, I would propose the following:

QUESTION I. (Arize of Sheridan's Rhetorical Grammar.)

A. sold to *B.* a horse and lot, for a certain sum; of which one third was to be paid down, and of the remainder, one fourth in four months, one fifth in five months after, and the rest in six months after that. But the parties afterwards agree, that one half of the purchase-money be paid down, and the remaining half in twelve months. The question is, *Which of the parties gained by this second agreement, and how much* per centum, *computing the use of money at* six per cent. per annum, *simple interest?*

MERCATOR.

January 8, 1785.

ANY Person of good Character, qualified to officiate as CLERK, agreeably to the Rites of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will find Encouragement, by applying to WILLIAM POLLARD, or WOODROP SIMS.

Philad. Jan. 12.

THE inhabitants of this city are hereby requested, when any PUBLIC PUMPS are out of repair, to apply to the following persons, viz. From the north side of Chesnut-street to the south side of Vine-street, to MICHEL FOX, in Second-street, opposite John Morris, Esq; and from the south side of Chesnut-street, to the north side of South-street, to THOMAS DIXEY, in South-street, near Third-street.

By Order of the Board of Aldermen,

GEORGE HOEY, Clerk.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from London, and now on SALE, at

Thomas Billington's Clothe Store,

In Front-street, three doors below Chesnut-street.

A seasonable Assortment of *Dry Goods*,

Consisting of——

SUPERFINE, second and forest cloths, cassimeres and saggathies, rattinets, shalloons, cottons, fustics, jeans, plain and printed, sattinet and ribbed delures, corderoys, riverets and velveteens, fine buff India dimity, corded dimities, fine and white muslinets; also best superfine coats lapelled, with set gilt, plated, or covered buttons, single breasted ditto, superfine, forest ditto, inferior ditto, jean, jeanet and sustian ditto, silk, jean, fustain and printed cotton coatees, rich silk jackets, gold lace, plain, gold and silver tissue ditto, gold and silver imperial do, buff and white corded dimity ditto, Marseilles ditto, jean, fustic, and a variety of fancy striped and figured ditto, a great variety elegant silk jacket patterns of a new construction, corded breeches, lined, and covered buttons, at 18s. 9d. a pair.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of ships and others, may be supplied with the above articles on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

LAND to be SOLD,

Or RENTED on LEASES for seven Years, Rent free,

SITUATE in Liken's Valley, in Berks and Lancaster counties, about 40 miles westward of Reading, where the land is very good, and a great quantity of excellent watered and bottom meadow may be made; 100 acres, with a good mill seat, will be given to a person who will build a good grist and saw-mill thereon within one year after the date hereof. Said Valley is supplied with excellent springs of water, and the creek navigable for canoes and small rafts down to Susquehanna; with a large range for cattle and swine.

Also several Tracts of excellent LAND, on the west side of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, to be sold or lett, on very easy terms, by applying to ENNION WILLIAMS, at his store, in Bethel township, on the great road from Reading to said Liken's Valley and Shamokin, or the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from Philadelphia.

Jan. 10, 1785. § DANIEL WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in Abington township, Montgomery county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the old York road, containing 70 acres, well watered with never failing springs running through the whole, a large bearing orchard of most kinds of fruit, good meadows, and wood sufficient for the place, a convenient dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have some time allowed for part of the money, paying interest. For further particulars and terms of sale, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. † JOHN THAW. Jan. 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Coffee-House, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a three-story BRICK STORE, situate on Front and Water streets, near the Drawbridge, containing in breadth on the said streets nineteen feet six inches, and in depth from street to street forty feet; bounded northward by Dennis Dougherty's, and southward by Thomas Gilpin's estate; subject to a ground-rent of seventy four dollars and two thirds, per annum.

ALSO a two story BRICK HOUSE, with several valuable back buildings, and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, and situate on the south side of Walnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets. The lot contains in breadth on Walnut-street, sixteen feet six inches, and in length or depth, one hundred and eight feet, bounded on the east by ground late of John Reily, deceased; on the south by ground now or late of John Care; on the west partly by a seven feet alley, extending into Fourth-street, of which it has the privilege, and partly by ground now or late of John Care; and north by Walnut-street aforesaid; subject to a ground-rent of fourteen dollars per annum. Taken in execution as the property of John Henry Basse and Abraham Soyer, and to be sold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

In the borough of Chester,

A VERY convenient Lot of GROUND, whereon are erected an elegant three story brick house and kitchen, a large stone stable and shed, which is now under licence for keeping public house; there are likewise on said lot, a very convenient tan-yard and a good garden, all which will be sold reasonable. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. SAMUEL JOHNSON. § Jan. 11, 1785.

THE subscribers hereunto beg leave to inform the public, that they still continue the business of cleaning Necessary Houses, and the digging of new, and hope by their past conduct to merit the continuance of the public's favour. Any gentlemen desirous of employing them will please to send notice to Dennis M'Ilwees, in Water-street, near Chesnut-street, George Moore, tavern keeper, in Strawberry-alley, Edward Ford, in Plumb-street, or the subscribers, living near the Pennsylvania Farmer, at the New-market.

JOHN COWAN,
Jan. 10, 1785. ¶ DAVID SLACK.

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inſtant, at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWO LOTS, in Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, late the property of John Bolton, deceaſed, upon one of which are a ſmall dwelling-houſe, granary, meat-houſe, and ſome other improvements; the other is a grazing lot, adjoining ſaid town. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by THOMAS M'CAUER, Executor.

Cheſter-Town, January 1, 1785. ‡

To be be SOLD at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen, Cheſter county,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 120 acres, lying or being in Octarara hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, adjoining to Calivingo creek, lands of Elihu Hall, Andrew Dunbar and others. There are on ſaid and a good mill ſeat, and plenty of water for any kind of work, a log dwelling-houſe, out-houſes and barn, ſome meadow may, and more may be made by watering, a ſmall orchard of bearing trees, &c. Payments to the purchaſer will be made as eaſy is moſtly done in like caſes. The whole of which may be further underſtood, by applying to

Jan. 1, 1785. ¶ JOSIAH HAINES.

BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA,

JANUARY 1, 1785.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this Day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt Half Year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Repreſentatives, at any Time after the 10th Inſtant.

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner FORTUNE, Capt. ROUNDY, now lying in the Dock, on the lower ſide of Walnut-ſtreet Wharff, as ſhe this day came from ſea. She is a tight ſtrong veſſel, extremely well calculated for the tobacco trade. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Walnut-ſtreet, who have alſo for ſale, a quantity of Ruſſia Soap, moulded and dipped Candles in boxes, and Tallow in caſks, now landing from on board ſaid veſſel, together with a quantity of Cordage, and a general aſſortment of Dry Goods.

Philad. Jan. 3. § DONALDSON & COXE.

TO BE SOLD,

And to be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt-Caln township, Cheſter county, 43 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, containing 225 acres, about two thirds cleared, and the remainder conſiſts of as good timber as any in the ſettlement; thereon are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two and an half ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole, a pump of never-failing water at the door, with ſeveral good ſprings, a large log barn, and other out-houſes ſufficient to contain a large ſtock of cattle, between 25 and 30 acres of good meadow, the greateſt part watered by never-failing ſprings riſing on ſaid plantation, two large bearing orchards, one of which is grafted fruit, three kitchen gardens, one of which has been lately pailed; there is on one part of ſaid place a good log houſe, would ſuit for a tenant, with about ſeven acres of meadow adjoining to ſaid houſe, and is well calculated for liming, as the ſtone is very handy. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Trediffrin townſhip, 23 miles from Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL and EDWARD GARRIGUES, merchants, in Philadelphia. § JOHN THOMAS.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 1ſt inſtant, An Iriſh Servant Man, named THOMAS CALA, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtrong made, dark eyes, black buſhy hair; he is active, and apt to tell lies to ſuit his purpoſe, is inclined to company, and loves ſtrong drink. Had on when he went away, an old yellowiſh coloured coat, which was turned, with white metal buttons, one white flannel waiſtcoat, trimmed with blue tape, old cloth breeches, of a lead colour, tied at the knees, blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, with plain yellow buckles, and an old wool hat. It is ſuppoſed he will make for the Jerſies. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any public goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

Jan. 3, 1785. † DAVID DENNY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, about the 13th ult. a black HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and an half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on the near ſide of his back, ſome white on the near hind foot, and branded with the letters T R on the near ſhoulder, ſhod before, trots and canters. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GRIFFITH MINSHALL.

Wilmington, Firſt Month 1, 1785. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, ſituate on both ſides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from the city, containing 205 acres of land, with a ſufficient quantity of beſt watered meadow. The dwelling-houſe is an elegant well finiſhed ſtone building, on a high ſituation, commanding a fine view down the river, 50 by 40 feet, four rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond and third floors, with an entry or hall 12 feet wide, a cellar under the whole, and a large vault extending from the houſe near 70 feet, and opening into the garden, which is large and ſtored with a variety of fruit-trees, &c. There are alſo on the place, a ſmall ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſpring-houſes, barn, ſtables, coach-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, &c. a valuable ſhad fiſhery, and an inexhauſtible quarrey of limeſtone. About 120 acres of the land is in wood, and remarkably well timbered; and wood delivered at the lime quarry will fetch twenty ſhillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable. There is now on the premiſes one lime kiln which will let for fifty pounds per annum, and two others which, with a ſmall expence of repair, will each let at the ſame rate, and are likely to increaſe in value; alſo a valuable ferry on the premiſes, with a good new ſtrong ferry-boat, ſcow-ropes, &c. the uſe of which is increaſing much, and to good advantage. It is near the Spring-mills, which are ſome of the moſt capital griſt-mills on the continent, in an excellent neighbourhood, and the daily communication with the city of Philadelphia makes it extremely convenient to any gentleman reſiding on it. For terms of ſale, enquire of ROWLAND EVANS, Conveyancer, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ctf. Jan. 1.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley township, five miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ult. a bay HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a little white on one hind foot. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 1, 1785. ¶ NATHAN ROADS.

TO BE SOLD,

And to be entered upon immediately,

THIRTY acres of MARSH MEADOW, in high order, and of the firſt quality (known by the name of *Penroſe's Iſland*) ſituate in Paſſyunk, between the Delaware and Schuylkill, four miles and an half ſouth of the city. For terms, apply to SHARP DELANY, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New Market, or to JONATHAN PENROSE, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS all the SCHOOLS which Mr. BROWN meant to annex to his Academy are now eſtabliſhed, the following extracts from the regulations of it are publiſhed for the information of parents, or guardians, who may incline to ſend their children to that Seminary for inſtruction, *viz.*

"The entrance-money for the Engliſh and Mathematical Schools, is Fifteen Shillings; and Thirty Shillings a quarter for tuition. For the French School, Fifteen Shillings entrance; and Forty Shillings a quarter for tuition.

"The Students of the French School may attend, one half of every day, in the Engliſh, or Mathematical Schools, without any additional expence.

"The entrance-money for the Drawing School *, is Six Dollars; the tuition, Eight Dollars a quarter. The price of tuition, in the Dancing School †, is the ſame as that of the Drawing School: But no entrance-money is required of thoſe who have been at a Dancing School..

"The hours appropriated to Dancing are, from eleven o'clock until one, for the young Ladies; and, for the young Gentlemen, from five until eight: They, therefore, do not interfere with the ſtated hours of ſtudy in the other Schools. Every Saturday, from four until eight, is devoted to practice for both claſſes."

THE ſubſcriber has, at a very conſiderable expence, completed the repairs of the Academy; and the ſtudents are accommodated with the moſt convenient rooms for the proſecution of their ſtudies. Young Ladies have ſeparate apartments, where proper tutors attend, alternately ‡, to inſtruct them in the Engliſh, and French languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, Drawing, and Dancing.

Were the parents of his pupils frequently to viſit the Schools, they would not only have an opportunity of examining, perſonally, into the nature and propriety of his inſtructions; but the ſtudents would be naturally delighted with the preſence, and approbation of their friends, which would, doubtleſs, inſpire them with a ſpirit of aſſiduity and emulation; and, in his opinion, have a happy tendency to their advancement.

ANDREW BROWN.

Academy, Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Dec. 23, 1784.

* "*Drawing,*" *ſays the Reverend Mr. Knox,* "*is a very convenient, as well as agreeable accompliſhment; and, when a genius for it evidently appears, no care ſhould be ſpared in its cultivation.*"

† *That celebrated, and ſenſible writer, alſo obſerves, that* "*Dancing contributes to health, and to growth. It gives the human form the power of diſplaying its natural beauty, and ſymmetry. It will ſtrengthen the limbs, and render them fit for their proper exertion. A ſkill in this art, independent of other advantages, is deſirable, as it enables young people to join in a diverſion, which, in decent company, is as innocent as it is pleaſing.*"

‡ "*The mind,*" *ſays Doctor Fordyce, in his Dialogues on Education,* "*is to be relieved by diverſifying the ſubject as much as poſſible, and making one employment ſucceed as a diverſion to another. For, by thus unbracing the thoughts, you give the mind time to recover its tone, ſo that it will act again with freſh vigour.*"

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, the firſt of October laſt, a bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, ſuppoſed to be three years old paſt, has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 1, 1785. § ROBERT MILLER.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1784.

Bank of Pennſylvania.

WHEREAS the Accounts of the late PENNSYLVANIA BANK are finally cloſed, ſettled and diſcharged, it is therefore requeſted that the gentlemen who entered into bond, and pledged their property for the tranſactions of ſaid Bank, will call on, or ſend to BENJAMIN FULLER, Caſhier, for their bonds.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all owners, who have lime-houſes and rubbiſh before their premiſes, to remove the ſame on or before the 12th day of January next; on neglect thereof, the law will be put in force againſt all delinquents.

By order of the Street Commiſſioners,

GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

TO BE SOLD cheap,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Path Valley, Fannet townſhip, Cumberland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 30 miles from Carliſle, containing 129 acres, ſituated near to a griſt and ſaw-mill, alſo to a lime-ſtone quarry. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, and a building which at a very ſmall expence may be fitted up for a convenient barn, about 20 acres of cleared land, a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, and a fine ſtream of water running through ſaid place. The above plantation being in a fine improving part of the country, will be ſold for ſpecie, continental loan-office certificates, or certificates for the final ſettlement of the Pennſylvania line, at the uſual rate of exchange. Enquire of the Printers.

To be rented on the 26th of next January,

THAT famous and well known tavern the BUNCH of GRAPES, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, conſiſting of a three ſtory brick houſe, 52 feet in front, and a yard of 196 feet deep, whereon are erected ſtables for 60 horſes, a kitchen, and other neceſſary and uſeful buildings. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. tbc. 5 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying in Warrington and Warwick townſhips, Bucks county, containing 250 acres, with the uſual allowance, near one half cleared, the remainder well timbered, about 25 acres of meadow, a fine bearing orchard, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, three rooms below, and four on the ſecond floor, with a well before the door, a large ſtone barn, with ſtabling and cow-houſe, and other buildings convenient. This place is under excellent repair, it is pleaſantly ſituated, and convenient to meeting-houſes of ſeveral denominations. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Dec. 20. § ANDREW LONG.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a ſervant GIRL, who has two years and an half to ſerve, underſtands all kind of houſe work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

A GREY GELDING.

WAS ſtolen or broke out of a ſtable in Philadelphia, in the night of the 27th of the ninth month (called September) laſt, a grey GELDING, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, ſhort and round bodied, pretty ſharp hips, has a ſmall lump on the inſide of each fore leg below the knee, reſembling the ſplint, ſome ſaddle ſpots, an old ſcar, ſomething larger than a crown on his buttock, on or near what is called the ſtifle joint, about 4 or 5 inches from the root of the tail, ſhod before, paces and trots, carries pretty well, goes well under the ſaddle, in a chair or waggon, his breaſt lately chafed with the harneſs, frequently throws his head up and down when hard rode, is remarkable for getting looſe when hitched to a poſt or ſtake. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES MARSHALL, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Providence, Montgomery county. ISRAEL JACOBS.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, about nine miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres of land, whereof about half is cleared, with a good orchard, and about ſix acres of very good meadow, and more may be made, about 44 acres of good level plough-land, the reſt woodland, well timbered. There are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, one a ſtone, the other part frame building, a ſtone barn, a ſtill-houſe, and mill-houſe for grinding apples, a well and a ſpring-houſe near the houſe. The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, oppoſite Mr. Walker's, inn-keeper.

Germantown, Dec. 21. † MATTHIAS ROOP.

Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 23.

ALL perſons indebted to John Hetherington, of Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bill, bond, book debt or verbal bargain, are deſired to come and pay the ſame, or elſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired forthwith to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, and ſettle with

§ WILLIAM MARSH, Executor.

Reading, December 21, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Saturday, the 15th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and two Tracts or Pieces of Land, ſituate, lying and being in Colebrookedale townſhip, in Berks county, contiguous to each other, adjoining lands of Thomas Potts, Joſeph Sims, John Richards and others, the one of them containing 50 acres or thereabouts, the other containing 98 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Michael Stoffel, alias Stofflet; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

CAME to the place whereon the ſubſcriber lives, on Point-No-Point road, three miles from Philadelphia, about three months ago, a red and white dry COW, 5 or 6 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from this date, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the charges. † Dec. 31. GEORGE SHEETS.

Gloucester county, Dec. 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Henry Woodward, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the goal at Glouceſter, in the county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the ſaid county, on Friday, the 21ſt day of January next, at the houſe of William Hugg, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent's eſtate ſhould not be made, and he be diſcharged from his confinement, purſuant to an Act of General Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided. HENRY WOODWARD.

Upper Hanover Townſhip, Montgomery County, Dec. 24, 1784.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, Peter Miller, bought of one Bartle Hoover (alias Huber) a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Macungee townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 237 acres, more or leſs, for the ſum of 2100l. on condition to diſcharge the ſaid ſum in payments as follow, viz. 250l. thereof on the 27th day of November laſt paſt; 250l. on the 27th day of May next; 50l. more on the 27th day of May, 1786, and ſo on, every 27th day of May then next following the ſum of 50l. till the above ſum of 2100 be fully paid and ſatisfied. For which ſeveral payments the ſaid Peter Miller ſigned, ſealed and delivered his bonds and obligations to ſaid Bartle Hoover, all which bonds bearing date the 19th day of October laſt paſt. And whereas the ſaid Bartle Hoover, for him, and his heirs and aſſigns, did bind and engage himſelf for the ſum of 4200l. to ſave the ſaid land and plantation free and clear of all mortgages, bonds of judgments, judgments of Courts, executions, &c. And whereas ſince the ſaid Peter apprehended that ſome of ſuch engagements may be in arrear. Therefore public notice is hereby given, that no perſon or perſons take aſſignment of any of ſaid bonds, as the ſaid Peter Miller is not willing to pay the ſame until ſaid Hoover has fully compleated, fulfilled and performed all his promiſes contained in the articles of agreement, dated the 19th day of October laſt aforeſaid, reſpecting the ſaid land and premiſes, by a proper certificate from the officers of Record in the county of Northamon. ¶ PETER MILLER.

Twnty-four Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 5th inſt. A large grey HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, trots and canters ſlow, carries well, 8 years old laſt ſpring; he is branded on the buttock I W, has a large head, and a dark ſpot on the near buttock. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe, and the thief be proſecuted, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges paid by Dec. 9. ‡ HUGH LOWNES.

Cheſter, December, 7, 1784.

WAS committed to Cheſter goal the 18th ult. a Mulattoe boy, who calls himſelf PETER, and ſays he belongs to Captain Lyons, of Philadelphia, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in Front-ſtreet; likewiſe a Negroe Boy, who was committed the 3d ult. and ſays he belongs to Captain Patis, of Wilmington; the ſaid Negroe has an iron collar on his neck. Their maſters, any they have, are hereby deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees, by ‡ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

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JANUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2850.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1785.

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 14, 1785.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders on the 10th Inst. it was agreed, that PUBLIC NOTICE be now given, That there will be a Meeting of the Stockholders held here on the first MONDAY in March next, precisely at Eleven o'Clock, to consider the Propriety of closing the Subscription for Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, within such limited Time, and after such public Notice, as shall then be agreed on.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Who intends for Europe in the Spring,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on which he now lives, situate in Easton township, Chester county, near the farm of General Wayne, 19 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile south of Lancaster road; containing about 205 acres of land, of which upwards of 50 acres are good watered meadow, and has been well dunged for the last two years, about 50 acres of woodland, the remainder fertile and good, on which there has been put near 3000 bushels of lime, within the last eighteen months. There are on said farm, a large stone dwelling house in compleat repair, having had new floors, roof, &c. very lately; also a new log building, 26 feet front, adjoining, suitable to accommodate a tenant; a stone barn, 73 feet front, almost new, with stables, carriage-house, &c. also a stone spring-house, built but a few years; there is a good garden adjoining the house, and a pump of excellent water in the yard, two good apple orchards, one of them young, also a great number of choice young peach and cherry-trees. It is conveniently situated to attend the market, and is contiguous to many different places of worship. There are several grist-mills very handy. This farm has many peculiar advantages, among which are its being under a compleat new fence, having had upwards of 10000 chesnut rails put up very lately. It is remarkably healthy, and so situated as to command lime delivered on the land at a very small expence. Possession of the above may be had the first of April next.

No. 1. A twenty feet Lot, on the north side of Market-street, adjoining the house of John Lukens, Esquire.

No. 2. A twenty feet Lot, adjoining No. 1.

No. 3. A twenty-six feet Lot, adjoining the above, and the corner of Seventh-street. These lots extend northward 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley, and may be sold either separate or together, as may suit the purchaser.

A Piece of Meadow-ground, on Tinicum Island, containing about 30 acres, in very high order.

TO BE LETT,

A Lot, upon Chesnut-street, about half way to Schuylkill, containing near three acres, having a fine bed of clay suitable for a brick-yard.

A Lot, upon Walnut-street, containing the same quantity, and suitable for the same business.

Also a number of Lots, on Arch and Chesnut-streets, to be lett on ground-rent.

For terms, apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq; or the subscriber. JAMES BUDDEN.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1785.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On the 28th day of March next, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT elegant and commodious GLASS-HOUSE, for manufacturing all sorts of flint and other glass, erected by and formerly belonging to Henry William Steigel and Company, situate and being in the town of Manheim, in the county of Lancaster, and state of Pennsylvania, within ten miles of the borough of Lancaster, with all the store-houses, out-houses, sheds and other buildings, and the implements and utensils thereto belonging, and about five acres of land whereon the same is erected and standing; lying in the neighbourhood of a country abounding with timber and firewood, which can be procured upon very reasonable terms for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory.

And at the same time will be sold, about 80 acres of extraordinary good LAND, adjoining to and lying near the town of Manheim aforesaid, between 20 and 30 acres thereof is woodland, well timbered, being divided in several lots, which will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

And also several valuable Lots or Pieces of Ground and Messuages or Dwelling-Houses, situate in the town of Manheim aforesaid, in public parts of the town.

Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, or know the terms, before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to Mr. ADAM FONDERAU, in the town of Manheim aforesaid, or to the subscribers, in the borough of Lancaster.

WILLIAM BOWSMAN,
Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1785. JOHN BOWSMAN,
§ 5 w GABRIEL HEISTER.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, Esq; late of the borough of Chester, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the same; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to bring in their accounts, duly attested, for settlement.

¶ EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,)
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW,) Executors.

Strasburg, Lancaster county, January 8, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain BENJAMIN BUFFINGTON, of Upper Paxton township, Lancaster county, hath obtained nine several Bonds or Obligations from the subscriber, for the consideration money for a certain Tract of Land in the township aforesaid; said bonds bearing date on or about the eighth day of December last:-----One of them being for the payment of Fifty Pounds, due on the first day of April next ensuing; one of Twenty Pounds, due on the same day aforesaid; one of Fifty Pounds, April 1, 1786; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1787; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1788; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1789; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1790; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1791; and one of thirty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1792; amounting in the whole to the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania. And as I have since found that the said Benjamin Buffington cannot make a good title to me for the said tract of land, according to the agreement made between us, the same land being under a mortgage, &c. These are therefore to give public notice, That no person or persons take an assignment of any of said bonds, as I will not pay any of them for the above said reasons, unless thereunto compelled by due course of law. ¶ BALTZER BEETERMAN.

To be LETT for a Number of Years,

on moderate terms, and may be entered on the first day of March next,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, situate in Passyunk township, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 37 acres, about one half whereof are excellent meadows, the other good upland, with a good bearing orchard of the best kinds of fruit; there are also on the premises, a good frame barn, hay-house, stables and other out-houses, and a well of good water at the door. For terms, apply to Christian Deshong, at the Governor's mill, on Germantown road, or to Godfrey Gebler, in Chesnut-street, opposite the Bank.

All persons who have any demands against the estate of Peter Deshong, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, by bonds, notes or book-debts, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, that they may be enabled to settle the accounts of the said estate. CHRISTIAN DESHONG,)
GODFREY GEBLER,) Execut.

N. B. Boulting-Cloths of all kinds to be had. Enquire at the above mill. * Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 6th of the 8th Month last, in New-Garden township, Chester county, a pale coloured bay HORSE, without brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 years old last spring. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same. § BENJAMIN HUTTON.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Choice PICKLES,

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pockmillions, Cucumbers and Beans; also Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid-way in Elfrith's-Alley.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE in Second-street, near Arch-street, the lower Part of which is a large convenient Store. Enquire of DANIEL BENEZET.

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 1, 1785.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this Day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the last Half Year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Representatives, at any Time after the 10th Instant.

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner FORTUNE, Capt. ROUNDY, now lying in the Dock, on the lower side of Walnut-street Wharff, as she this day came from sea. She is a tight strong vessel, extremely well calculated for the tobacco trade. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Walnut-street, who have also for sale, a quantity of Russia Soap, moulded and dipped Candles in boxes, and Tallow in casks, now landing from on board said vessel, together with a quantity of Cordage, and a general assortment of Dry Goods.

Philad. Jan. 3. § DONALDSON & COXE.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber, about the 13th ult. a black HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and an half high, with a star in his forehead, a white spot on the near side of his back, some white on the near hind foot, and branded with the letters T R on the near shoulder, shod before, trots and canters. Whoever secures said horse and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GRIFFITH MINSHALL.

Wilmington, First Month 1, 1785. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situate on both sides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from the city, containing 205 acres of land, with a sufficient quantity of best watered meadow. The dwelling-house is an elegant well finished stone building, on a high situation, commanding a fine view down the river, 50 by 40 feet, four rooms on the first floor, and five on the second and third floors, with an entry or hall 12 feet wide, a cellar under the whole, and a large vault extending from the house near 70 feet, and opening into the garden, which is large and stored with a variety of fruit-trees, &c. There are also on the place, a small stone dwelling-house, two spring-houses, barn, stables, coach-house, smoke-house, &c. a valuable shad fishery, and an inexhaustible quarrey of limestone. About 120 acres of the land is in wood, and remarkably well timbered; and wood delivered at the lime quarry will fetch twenty shillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable. There is now on the premises one lime kiln which will let for fifty pounds per annum, and two others which, with a small expence of repair, will each let at the same rate, and are likely to increase in value; also a valuable ferry on the premises, with a good new strong ferry-boat, scow-ropes, &c. the use of which is increasing much, and to good advantage. It is near the Spring-mills, which are some of the most capital grist-mills on the continent, in an excellent neighbourhood, and the daily communication with the city of Philadelphia makes it extremely convenient to any gentleman residing on it. For terms of sale, enquire of ROWLAND EVANS, Conveyancer, in Fourth-street, near Race-street. ctf. Jan. 1.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN RICHARDSON, of Frederick county, in the state of Maryland, did, on the 10th or 11th ult. in a manner forcibly and fraudulently, obtain of me a cary bill, or bond and judgment, for the payment of the real sum of 150l. specie, to be paid in the space of three months; and as the said bill or bond was illegally obtained whilst I was a prisoner in the sheriff's hands, and from several other contestible circumstances, which I shall omit at present: I do hereby forewarn all and every person or persons from taking an assignment thereon, as I am determined to pay no part thereof, unless compelled by law. § SAMUEL ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTOWN FORGE, with three fires, on the best construction, newly repaired, and in good order, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, Chester county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and seat, and is distant from Warwick Furnace six miles; with the Forge will be sold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow, and more may be easily made, the remainder is well timbered: This place is furnished with the necessary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out-houses, all in good repair. On this place also is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable seat for a furnace; the country will afford ample supplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extensively.

Also a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the subscriber, situated about one mile up the stream from the forge, with two pair of stones, one of which are excellent burs, the works almost new, and in perfect order; these mills are conveniently situated for neighbouring custom, and the communication of roads makes it easy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of business very extensively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be sold with the mills.

Likewise a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 150 acres, a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

And a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres of good land, beautifully situated, two miles from the forge, and about the same distance from the mills, the necessary buildings in tolerable repair, with a good orchard, and a great quantity of meadow.

Also a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, situated in White-Deer creek township, about one mile from the west branch of Susquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has considerable improvements made on each. This last described tract will be shewn to any person inclining to purchase, by Col. MATTHEW SMITH, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be shewn by applying to the subscriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. A likely NEGROE WENCH to be sold for want of employ. Enquire as above. Dec. 18. † 5 w

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, and state of Maryland, on the fifteenth of August last, a Negroe Man, named SHARPER, 25 years old, about 6 feet high, slim made, of a yellow complexion, he has a stoppage or stuttering in his common talk, and when spoke to sharp, cannot speak for some time, he is a brisk lively fellow, understands the farming in this state; is a very good hand at the ax, hoe, cross-cut or whip-saw, and is an excellent hand with teams in any kind of draft. His dress is altogether uncertain, and it is probable he will change his name. It is supposed that he has either made for the Jersies, or was carried to some part of New-England, by a Capt. John Brooks, who left this state just about that time. Any person that will secure the above fellow in any public goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

Nov. 16, 1784. †6w WILLIAM WHITELEY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Blockley township, five miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ult. a bay HORSE, with a star in his forehead, and a little white on one hind foot. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 1, 1785. ¶ NATHAN ROADS.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Charlestown, Chester county, about 26 miles from Philadelphia, bordering on French creek, and nearly adjoining the river Schuylkill, containing 236 acres. There are on said premises a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with a good stone kitchen, a good barn and stables, likewise a stone tenement on another part of the premises, also 30 acres of good meadow, 20 acres thereof being in one body, and produceth yearly betwixt 38 and 40 tons of hay; almost the whole thereof may be laid under a sufficient stream of water in two hours time from Longstreth's mill, and in the same length of time may be drained dry; there are three bearing orchards and plenty of good timber on the premises, &c. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER M'CALLA, in Water-street, below South-street, Southwark; or the subscriber, living on said premises.

Dec. 9. ¶ JOHN KEITER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC, That there is a Town laid out on the lands of the subscriber, at Middletown, commonly known by the name of Witherspoon's Tavern, situate in St. George's Hundred, in the county of New-Castle, and Delaware state. Said town to consist of four main streets, and the lots to be from 30 feet front to 60, and 148 feet deep to an alley: The levelness of the ground and its fertile soil is equal to any in the state; together with its being so commodiously situated for trade, being central between two rivers, viz. Bohemia and Delaware, and is a passport for the wheat and flour trade from Maryland to Cantwell's bridge-landing, on Appoquinimink creek: And as considerable business is now done in selling of goods in said place and purchasing wheat, corn, and all other country produce, being in the midst of a wheat and corn country, will of course command that trade, which will be an encouragement for gentlemen in the mercantile business, as well as for gentlemen mechanics, of almost every kind, to settle and improve.

Said town is distant 16 miles from Christiana Bridge, 10 from Cæcil Court-House, 12 from George-Town, and four from Cantwell's Bridge. And for the encouragement of the purchasers, the lots will be sold clear of ground-rent, and an indisputable title given for the whole. A plan of said town may be seen by applying to the proprietor, living on the premises, or to Thomas Duff, Esq; in Newport, New-Castle county.

Also to be sold, the two following Tracts of Land, viz. one whereof joins the aforesaid lands of Middletown, and on the Bohemia road, containing 130 acres of land, with the appurtenances; the other tract, situate within one mile of the former, containing 115 acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Said lands, on account of their situation and fertility of soil, for bearing all kinds of grain, being so well known, that nothing more may be said in favor of them.

Dec. 4, 1784. ¶ THOMAS WETHERSPOON.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

By publiſhing the following REMARKS upon the *Supplement to the Law for opening the Land-Office*, you will oblige many of your READERS.

THE conſtitution of the ſtate requires that no laws (not founded in emergencies) ſhould be paſſed without an interval of a ſeſſion of the Aſſembly. I have always conſidered this part of the conſtitution as nugatory, and intended to deceive the people into an idea of their being a ſufficient check upon their rulers. Who are to be the judges of *emergency?* How are the bills to be circulated through the ſtate? How is the ſenſe of thoſe citizens to be obtained, who live out of the reach of the circulation of news papers? And what ſecurity have we, that the very fundamental principles of the bill may not be changed in the laſt reading? Theſe were formerly thought to be the only objections to that part of the conſtitution. But our Aſſembly have lately furniſhed us with another. They have taught us, that it is poſſible to diſpenſe with the delays required by the conſtitution in the paſſing of laws, by calling new laws "Supplements to old ones." In this way they may legiſlate to the end of time, for no new law I believe will ever be propoſed, but what may be made to fit an old one, as a ſupplement or an amendment.

The ſupplement to the law for opening the Land-office, paſſed in a few days during the late ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, is a law of this kind. It is wholly different from the law to which it is called a ſupplement, both in its form and principles. By the law paſſed laſt ſpring, the lands were to be ſurveyed, and ſold at public vendue to the higheſt bidder. In this way, they would have ſwallowed up an immenſe quantity of the public ſecurities of the ſtate, and thereby have leſſened the debt of the ſtate, and the intereſt to be paid on it by the propoſed funding law. There are lands in the purchaſe lately made from the Indians, that would have ſold for Five Pounds in certificates per acre at public vendue, even after they were entitled to an intereſt of ſix per cent. that are now to be ſold for only Thirty Pounds per hundred acres. Thus a debt is fixed upon the ſtate of not leſs than ſeveral millions of dollars, which would probably have been deducted from the quota of Pennſylvania by the wiſe and equitable law for ſelling the lands by public vendue.

But we are told, by the author of the propoſed addreſs of the Aſſembly, that this reduction of the price of lands was to favor the poor farmers. Pray is this the way the ſtate uſed to diſpoſe of its property during the war? Did the Marſhal ſell the prize goods taken by the ſtate veſſels of war at firſt coſt, in order to favor the poor tradeſman, or poor houſe-keeper? No; he did not. It was then thought juſt to ſell every thing to the higheſt bidder, and to the greateſt advantage, in order to leſſen and diſcharge the debts of the ſtate. The ſame policy and œconomy ſhould have dictated the ſale of the lands at public vendue.

But I will go one ſtep further, and ſay, that this new mode of ſelling the lands, inſtead of favoring the poor farmers, is calculated only to favor the rich ſpeculators.

The poor farmers never purchaſe more than a ſingle tract of land, and even this muſt be obtained at ſecond hand; for moſt of them are as unable to diſcharge the expences of a ſingle tract, agreeable to the preſent law, as they would have been to have purchaſed it at public vendue.

Had the lands been diſpoſed of at public ſale, the whole expence of them would have fallen upon the ſpeculators in certificates, and the ſtate would have had the profit of it. By the preſent law, the whole expence of the lands will fall upon the poor farmer, and the ſpeculators alone will derive a profit from it; for I am perſuaded that the dealer in lands will not aſk a Shilling an acre the leſs for land worth Three Pounds ſpecie per acre, becauſe he purchaſed it of the ſtate at the rate of Thirty Pounds in certificates per hundred acres.

I am not complaining here of dealers in lands. While every tract, as ſoon as it is ſurveyed, becomes tributary in taxes to the ſtate, I care not how many ſpeculators there are in lands. I wiſh the whole of the late purchaſe from the Indians was in the hands of the ſpeculators in certificates. The population and improvement of the ſtate will always be promoted, in proportion as individuals can be intereſted to invite, and even ſeduce, ſettlers to purchaſe or cultivate their lands.

Neither do I complain of the principles held out by the committee of public creditors, as well as the Aſſembly, in their reply to the meſſage from the Council.—But why ſhould we fix a debt upon the ſtate for years, a great part of which might have been paid next ſummer? Why throw the intereſt of two or three millions of dollars upon the ſtate, which might have been prevented by the ſale of the lands at public vendue? Excluſive of the facility of obtaining lands under the law of 1784, and of the greater ſafety of titles under it, I ſhall only add, that the very mode of ſelling lands by vendue would have tempted fifty men to have become purchaſers, to ten that will ſubmit to the drudgery, riſks and delays of purchaſing lands in the way propoſed by the preſent ſupplement to the law for opening the land-office.

The ſafety and happineſs of the people ſhould be the ruling principle of every legiſlature. When an Aſſembly ſeek to render themſelves popular by acts, which in the long run are oppreſſive, and ruinous to the ſtate, they ſhould forfeit the confidence of their conſtituents.

It is amuſing, to hear the advocates for the perpetual duration of the funding law cry out, "that now the whigs will have juſtice done to them." If ever thoſe certificates are appreciated to their nominal value, the whigs will bear their full proportion of taxes to redeem them. Perhaps they will bear the principal weight of thoſe taxes; for as the tories poſſeſs the moſt ready caſh, they will not act with their uſual policy, if they do not purchaſe up the certificates at their preſent low price, and, after they have arrived at their nominal value, lay them out in whig eſtates, as they once did the continental money. Indeed, my countrymen, there are few things good for a whig, that are not better for a tory. It is high time to have done with partial laws. The oppreſſive parts of them always fall upon the pooreſt members of the community.

It is foreign to my ſubject, or I might here point out the ill conſequences to be apprehended from that clauſe of the ſupplement to the law for opening the land-office, which gives the right of pre-emption to the Indian land ſettlers. I think I do not aſcribe the alteration in the law to a wrong motive, when I add, that the limitation of the land to Thirty Pounds per hundred acres in certificates, was principally intended to favour thoſe ſnug ſpeculators, who had fixed their eyes upon the lands ſettled by the intruders upon the new purchaſe, and who will probably own the principal part of them before the firſt of May.

How long ſhall the property of the ſtate continue to afford objects for ſpeculation? Is it not ſufficient, that the confiſcated eſtates, the city lots, and Province Iſland, were *given* away? Let not the ſtate throw away her laſt ſtake. The lands in the new purchaſe, properly managed, would ſink two thirds of the whole quota of Pennſylvania in one year.—By the preſent law for opening the land-office, they will not ſink that ſum in leſs than twenty years, while the intereſt which will be paid on them during that term will amount to not leſs than TWO OR THREE MILLIONS OF POUNDS.—An immenſe ſum! to be drawn entirely from the merchants, mechanics and poor farmers of Pennſylvania.

I have no objection to moderate taxes. They promote induſtry and œconomy; but heavy taxes, impoſed by miſtakes in policy, or dictated by worſe motives, beget idleneſs, deſpair, mortgages, executions, monopolies of farms, ariſtocracy, and ſlavery.

I have no objection to paying the intereſt on every certificate of the ſtate, even though it was purchaſed at Sixpence in the Pound. But why ſhould we fix the intereſt upon certificates obtained in this way for twenty years on the ſtate, by obſtructing a channel which would have carried off both principal and intereſt in a ſingle year?

It is impoſſible for human wiſdom to deviſe a mode of diſpoſing of the lands more advantageous to the ſtate, or more juſt to the public creditor, than the one propoſed by the laſt Aſſembly. Every man would have bid for lands at vendue, in proportion to the price he had given for his certificates. The lands would gradually have riſen, as they paſſed by the ſeveral ranks of ſpeculators, till they reached the ſame value in public ſecurities that they were worth in ſpecie. Here the ſale would probably have ſtopped, and have left but little more than unalienated certificates, or certificates received in payment of debts at their nominal value, unredeemed, which would have left a debt of only a few thouſands of pounds a year upon the ſtate. Thus the honor of the ſtate would have been ſaved—public credit would have been ſupported—(for no man would have been *compelled* to give a depreciated price for lands) ſtrict juſtice would have been done to the ſpeculators, and even a large profit have been allowed to them into the bargain—the early whig, and the widow and orphan, would have had their intereſt paid them in ſpecie; for the ſtate could eaſily have done this, without iſſuing an uncertain paper currency—and laſtly, the farmers, mechanics and merchants of Pennſylvania, would have been relieved from a yearly tax of above an HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS for twenty, or perhaps thirty years.

It is to be lamented, that our laws are often drawn up by men who have no taxable property or profeſſions, and carried thro' the Aſſembly by men who live in counties that pay no taxes. Such men can have no ſympathy with thoſe induſtrious citizens, who ſqueeze their taxes out of their daily labour, and pay them punctually into the public treaſury.

A FREEHOLDER.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

THE rapid ſtrides made by the Aſſembly during their laſt ſeſſion have juſtly alarmed every thinking man, who has read their laws and bills publiſhed for conſideration. I leave it to the non-jurors and their friends to combat the teſt-law, and to men of landed property to combat the tax bill. My only buſineſs is to complain of that part of the bill, which diſannuls the law for paying the intereſt upon unalienated certificates in ſpecie, drawn from the Exciſe office.

What confidence can be placed in a government, which thus wantonly trifles with its credit? The intereſt which ariſes from theſe certificates is the only ſupport of many hundreds of poor officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line. Is it not cruel to take it from them, by putting their certificates upon a level with final ſettlements, which were purchaſed (only with a view to be laid out in lands) at two or three ſhillings in the pound. The paper money which is to be iſſued, to pay the intereſt upon the ſtate debt, will certainly depreciate. The non-jurors are reſolved to throw every poſſible difficulty in the way of its paſſing, till the teſt-law is repealed; nor will one quarter of it ever be collected in taxes—for if it is equal to ſpecie, the lazy farmers will not earn it—and if it is not, it will diſappoint the wiſhes of the public creditors after it is collected. So that the holder of a certificate founded on the exciſe, muſt put up with two or one per cent. upon his principal, inſtead of ſix per cent. which was allowed to him by a former Aſſembly.

I wiſh our Aſſembly, while they are turning every thing topſy turvy, to gratify the malice of a poor old man, crazy with religious bigotry and political rage, who commanded the ſquadron of deſperadoes in the Council of Cenſors, had left the law which gives bread to ſo many hundreds of their fellow-citizens untouched. They would have thanked them for their kindneſs, and given them no trouble or oppoſition in any of their ſchemes of honor and power. A PENNSYLVANIA OFFICER.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I BEG you would inform your hoſt of ſcribblers againſt the teſt-law, that the only reaſon why it was not repealed during the laſt ſeſſion of the Aſſembly was, *becauſe the non-jurors have not aſked for it.* Let them unite in decent and reſpectful petitions, in every part of the ſtate, to the preſent Aſſembly, and I have the authority of ſeveral of the leading gentlemen of the preſent Houſe to declare, that the law will be reviſed, or repealed, in the courſe of the preſent year. If the privileges of freemen are not worth aſking, they are not worth having.

CANDID.

Meſſ. HALL & SELLERS,

AS I ſeldom go to the Coffee-Houſe without gathering a little news from ſome of the neighbouring boxes, I will trouble you with the ſubſtance of a dialogue which I was favored with to-day, between Meſſrs. *Harry Holdpoſt* and *Jack Wantplace.*

Wantplace. Your ſervant, Mr. *Holdpoſt*, pray how do you find yourſelf in theſe vexatious times. I really tho't the ſtorm was over, and that we had got ſafe into port. For my part, I was ſo perfectly at eaſe, that I was preparing to diſcharge my hands, and expected I had brought my cargoe to an excellent market, for our *head merchant* told me I might have what price I pleaſed. *You*, I know, have got an excellent ſtand. But this hurricane, I fear, will drive *me* out to ſea, and blow down all your ſtores.

Holdpoſt. What, will you never quit your old ſea ſimiles? Pray, what are you frightened at?

Wantplace. Well, well, come I'll be a landſman. I mean, what do you think of all this volley of publications fired by the Republican party? Do you think it is a running fire, or are they collecting in force to give us battle? I can tell you, it behoves us to keep a good look-out.

Holdpoſt. Oh! I underſtand you. You mean the late pieces in Hall and Sellers and Oſwald's papers, and that miſchievous pamphlet on the teſt law. I aſſure you I have not been unmindful of them, and our ſecret junto have had many private meetings on the occaſion. Some are for letting fly our old rifle men at them, to pick 'em off one by one; whilſt others think it beſt to lay ſnug behind our entrenchments until the Aſſembly have met, and ſhall have paſſed the funding law; for they are apprehenſive of rouſing the minds of the people by any intemperate publications before that time. Make no reply to theſe ſcribblers, and their ſtock will ſoon be exhauſted. You and I, and a few more, have got a pretty deep ſtake in the game. Our certificates and final ſettlements, &c. which we are now likely to make a handſome penny by, are not to be trifled with and loſt by a diſpute about the teſt-law and the conſtitution, which may all go to the Old Boy, if we can but carry this funding bill. For the people are already pretty much alarmed about paying the enormous ſum of Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds per annum for ever into our pockets. They begin to find out that moſt of thoſe public ſecurities have been ſold by the original holders, and that we have bought them for leſs than a tenth of their value.

Wantplace. Yes, I know they are very uneaſy about it. I hear them repeating in all companies that vile publication, ſigned "a Mechanic," which ſome of our blab-tongues have bolted out. They could not ſay more about it, if Mr. Pettit had made *twenty thouſand* a year, inſtead of "*ſix thouſand*," as the mechanic aſſerts. I wiſh theſe mechanics would mind their trades, and not pry ſo much into matters of government. Becauſe we give the fellows a little importance at an election, by courting them for their votes, they begin to aſſume airs, and ſpeak freely of their leaders.

Holdpoſt. Never mind them: Let the law once paſs, and then we ſhall be able to diſtribute a little more buſineſs amongſt them, and pay them punctually, which is more than ſome of us can do, if we do not ſucceed with our law. There are ſeveral coaches and phætons to be ſet up as ſoon after the paſſing the law as decency will permit, and the making of new liveries for the coachmen and footmen will give a little bread. Mr. Startup's arms are to be a triumphal car, drawn by a company of ragged invalids, and the creſt a large bottle, full of widows tears----- the motto, "* *His Lacrymis!*"

Wantplace. Oh! that funding bill was a glorious thought, and they tell me it has long been in agitation, but it would not do to bring it forward until the original holders of the ſecurities had got quite out of heart, and were induced to ſell them, ſome by neceſſity, and others by deſponding of their ever being redeemed.

Holdpoſt. Yes, we have had our friends in all parts of the country, frightening the owners with a belief that they would never be paid, whilſt others were prepared to follow them and buy up. The buſineſs was hardly ripe for execution *this year*, for we have not bought up ſo many as we certainly ſhould have done, if we could have ſtaved it off one twelve month more; but a few haſty imprudent people, who are not all in the ſecret, made a great clamor for ſomething to be done in their favor, otherwiſe we might have had the whole in our own hands; and let me tell you, two hundred thouſand pounds a year divided amongſt us would be vaſtly clever. But there was another conſideration, which outweighed all the reſt. We were fearful that there would be ſuch a clamor raiſed about the diſgrace and injuſtice of the teſt-act continuing in force, as might endanger our ſeats at the next election, and then we are very ſure the non-jurors would be reſtored to their rights, who would never conſent to let us receive ſix per cent. for ever for a hundred pounds, which coſt ſome of us only ten pounds; and they would ſpread their ſtory ſo generally amongſt their neighbours, that every man, who was not a certificate holder, would cry "*ſhame on us*"------what! would we live on the ſpoil of our country, when the poor ſoldier, the widow, &c. "who had ſold their little all for two ſhillings in the pound, muſt join in the tax to raiſe the other eighteen for *us!*"

Wantplace. I perceive you are perfectly in the right. I find ſnug's the word. Let the fellows rail at the teſt-act as much as they pleaſe, but let *us* bend our whole force to fix this tax of two hundred thouſand pounds per annum on the people before it is too late, and then we'll pepper the dogs, I'll warrant you. I am juſt going to meet a ſergeant's wife, whoſe huſband loſt his leg and an eye at Germantown battle---the fellow can't keep his certificates any longer, the jade aſked me three ſhillings and ſix pence in the pound, but their bed and furniture are ſeized for rent, and they ſent a little ragged wretch of a ſon, without a ſhoe to his foot, to tell me I might have them for half a crown-----and the boy ſaid the corporal's wife is dead, and he is running about to borrow money for a winding-ſheet.----If I can but get there in time, I have no doubt but I ſhall eaſe Mr. Corporal's heart about any further care of his certificates---for the creatures have no credit any where you know---ſo you ſee the buſineſs would work delightfully, if we had but a little more time.-- ----Your Servant, Sir.-------

* *By others tears, I ride in ſtate.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Pennſborough, Cheſter county, containing 188 acres, about 8 miles from the borough of Wilmington, pleaſantly ſituated, a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, and a good kitchen, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a good frame barn and ſtables, an excellent good young orchard, &c. One half of ſaid tract being well timbered, with eight acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may, by applying to the owner, living on the premiſes, be ſhewn the place, and informed of the terms of ſale. § GEORGE BROWN.

Cheſter, January 18, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on THURSDAY, the third day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of John Fawkes, in the townſhip of Newtown, innkeeper, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the aforeſaid townſhip, containing forty five and an half acres, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Richard Fawkes, all round; ſeized and taken in execution as the property of James Maris, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 17.

By the Britiſh Packet Greyhound, Captain Dunn, which arrived at Sandy-Hook on Thurſday laſt, in fifty-three days from Falmouth, and came up to this city on Saturday, we have received the following Advices:

ANTWERP, October 14.

THE number of troops that arrive here aſtoniſhes us, though it is eaſy to perceive that the troubles with Holland are the cauſe of it. Our garriſon already conſiſts of between 4 and 5000 men. The day after to-morrow the Prince de Ligne's regiment will arrive here, with his Highneſs at their head, who on his entry will be declared Governor of Antwerp, doubtleſs in order to command all the military which ſhall be ſtationed in this city and its environs.

Bruſſels, Oct. 14. The remainder of d'Arberg's Dragoons arrived yeſterday from Mons, and are to march again to-morrow. A part of the garriſons of Luxemberg and Namur are gone to Antwerp, the other part to Dieſt. The regiment of Ligne is alſo in part gone to Dieſt, where a corps of 6000 men is to be formed, under the command of the Prince de Ligne and Count d'Arberg, who have probably in view to prevent the garriſon of Maeſtricht from getting out of that town.---The Dutch Plenipotentiaries are ſtill here.

Ghent, Oct. 14. They write from Oſtend, that on the 11th a Dutch ſhip of war, of 50 or 60 guns, with a cutter and a brig, appeared in that road, on ſight of which all the fiſhermen took refuge in the port. The cannoneers of the place inſtantly repaired to the ramparts, with lighted matches in their hands, in order to fire, but the Dutch veſſels ſheered off.

Hague, Oct. 19. We have nothing but councils daily; beſides the grand aſſembly of the States General, two military councils have been held, at which the Stadtholder and ſeveral general officers of the republic were preſent. The army is to be immediately increaſed to 60,000 effective men, and there is a talk of a further augmentation, by taking ſome troops of the electorate of Hanover, Heſſe and Mecklenburgh, into the ſervice.

LONDON, *November* 4.

Letters from Liſbon by the laſt mail declare, that a fleet of three men of war and ſeven tranſports were lying in the Tagus, having on board a number of troops and military ſtores, intended for the Portugueſe ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies.

Other accounts ſay this armament is deſtined for the iſland of Trinidad, which the Portugueſe have lately taken poſſeſſion of, and have been fortifying in Vauban's beſt manner, though the iſland has been for many years the property of a family of diſtinction in England.

A wag of a glazier in a town in Northamptonſhire, having ſtopped up one of his windows, painted in large characters on the outſide thereof, "*Lighten our darkneſs, we beſeech thee, O Pitt!*"

Extract of a genuine letter from Bruſſels, Oct. 21.

"It is currently reported here, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has refuſed the Imperial troops the liberty of marching through any part of his dominions in their route to the Low Countries. If this be true, a bloody continental war will be the immediate conſequence, as the Emperor hath declared he will not recede from any of his juſt demands, the opening of the Scheldt, and the poſſeſſion of Maeſtricht, being only a part of them; ſo that, if he ſhould be aſſiſted by any naval power, the Republic of Holland have every thing to dread. I am this moment informed, that the Agent from Zealand, who hath reſided here for ſome time paſt to effect a mediation, is on the eve of his departure."

The price of naval ſtores is raiſed ſince the diſpute between the Emperor and the Dutch near eight per cent. and ſhipping are alſo raiſed in the ſame proportion.

There are ſome, who pretend to have learned the ſecrets of the cabinet, affirm, we are at the eve of another war.

Orders have been ſent out to Madras to bring Sir John Burgoyne to a Court Martial.

On Wedneſday a merchant in the city ſhot himſelf through the head, in a room adjoining his counting-houſe, while a friend whom he had invited to breakfaſt, was waiting for him in the parlour. The deceaſed has left a wife and nine children, who were at his country houſe when the melancholy event happened, which is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by various diſappointments, but particularly in not receiving remittances from America, where he ſent goods to a conſiderable amount.

This morning, about one o'clock, an expreſs arrived at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, with diſpatches from Lord Viſcount Torrington, his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Court of Bruſſels, containing the important intelligence, that letters of recall had been ſent to the Imperial Miniſter at the Hague. All the troops in Auſtrian Flanders were in motion; and every warlike preparation was making with the utmoſt expedition.

We learn from a gentleman lately arrived from the continent, that it is univerſally credited through France, that the Dutch have agreed, in caſe the Emperor forces them into a war, and that they are aſſiſted by the Miniſters of France, to admit them to garriſon the Cape of Good-Hope:---If this ſhould prove true, our Indian poſſeſſions will be at the mercy of France, in caſe we ſhould be engaged in any diſturbance that takes place on the continent.

A letter was received laſt night by a perſon of rank from his ſon, who is actually in Germany, which affirms that the ſurpriſing delay in the councils of the Emperor, ſince the ſtopping of the ſhip from Antwerp, was generally underſtood at Vienna to proceed not from any intention in that monarch to deſiſt from the demands he has made upon Holland, or to give up an iota to them, but from a treaty which is at preſent ſaid to be negociating between the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Verſailles. It was rumoured about the capital of Auſtria, that it is in fact a partition treaty, in conſequence of which, the provinces which now compoſe the republic are to be divided between the contracting parties, much in the ſame manner as were thoſe that were diſmembered from Poland; with this difference, that with reſpect to the latter, a diſmemberment only took place, the kingdom and republic of Poland being ſtill ſuffered to exiſt, though in a more contracted ſpace than formerly; whereas the object of the three powers now negociating, is totally to diſſolve the republic of Holland, and to deſtroy the Dutch as a ſovereign and independent nation. What gives colour to the report of ſuch a partition treaty being on the tapis is, that the court of France has ſhifted off from day to day the ratification of the treaty lately concluded between that court and the States General; the Dutch Ambaſſadors have repeatedly preſſed for this ratification; but the Compte de Vergennes has hitherto been able to find plauſible pretexts for not gratifying them on this head. It is thought the Prince of Orange is the principal, if not the only obſtacle to the partition; it is a difficult matter to find him an equivalent for what he would loſe by the diſſolution of the republic, which, by depriving him of the offices of Captain and Admiral General, would of courſe reduce him to the ſituation of a private nobleman.

By the mails of yeſterday there is reaſon to think, that the French do not mean to aſſiſt the Dutch in their conteſt with the Emperor. The following article from the Hague ſeems to confirm this:------The diſpatches which the courier who arrived at the Hague from Paris, on the 19th, brought to their High Mightineſſes, are not made public; but we are aſſured they contain matters of the greateſt conſequence, as an immediate anſwer was returned by the ſame courier. Although there is little dependence to be had on the different reports, yet it is generally underſtood, that the French miniſter expreſſes his diſapprobation at matters having been carried to ſuch extremity, as rendered it difficult to have recourſe to terms of negociation, while the Emperor conſidered himſelf as the injured party; as the treaty of 1756, and the promiſed aſſiſtance of 15,000 men to Auſtria, when it ſhall be attacked, place France in a very embarraſſing ſituation. Another account bears the ſame intelligence, but ſpeaks rather in ſtronger terms.

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, October 20.

"Till within theſe 5 or 6 days paſt, we were in expectation of ſeeing the Scheldt opened, but at preſent that deſired event appears at a much greater diſtance. On Saturday laſt the Prince de Ligne (a General in the Imperial ſervice) arrived here, to whom the Burgomaſter immediately ſurrendered his authority, by delivering up the keys of the town with great formality. We are now entirely under military government, having upwards of 6000 troops ſtationed within the city, and two regiments of dragoons quartered in an adjacent hamlet, to watch the motions of the Dutch, who have a large army at Bergen-op-Zoom, which is within four hours march of the city. The pavement on the key, or quay, is entirely taken up, and the engineers work day and night in raiſing batteries, which are now nearly compleated. Forges are erected near the platform, on which the guns, forty pounders, are planted, for the purpoſe of firing red hot balls into the Dutch men of war, ſhould they venture up the Scheldt to attack the city. The ſhip that was taken at the mouth of the Scheldt by the Dutch has been offered to be reſtored, the captain having been liberated after 24 hours impriſonment; but this was refuſed; and we hear the Emperor has greatly encreaſed his demands ſince the capture of the veſſel, and the indignity thereby offered to the Imperial flag. Expreſſes between Bruſſels and the Hague paſs here all hours of the day and night, the gate leading to the former being left open for that purpoſe, under a captain's guard."

Private letters by the Britiſh packet mention, that the Emperor's troops have taken Fort Lillo, a Dutch fort, ſituated on the Flanders ſide of the Scheldt, and that the forces of the republic had taken a fort belonging to the Emperor; that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had entered into an alliance with the Emperor; that France and Pruſſia were to join the United Netherlands; and that, by the diſpoſition of the ſeveral belligerent powers, the war was like to prove very ſerious.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's packet, la Courier de l'Amerique, Chevalier Aboville, has arrived at Sandy-Hook, in 49 days, from Port L'Orient.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 19.

At a meeting of the merchants of this city, on Friday evening, the 14th inſtant, at the City Tavern, the following gentlemen were choſen a ſtanding *Commercial Committee*, for the enſuing year, John M. Neſbitt, Charles Pettit, Thomas Fitzſimons, Samuel Howell, John Nixon, Iſaac Hazelhurſt, John Roſs, Mordecai Lewis, Clement Biddle, George Clymer, John Wilcocks, Tench Coxe, Richard Wells.

Extract of a letter from New-York dated Jan. 13.

"The Honorable the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, met agreeable to their appointment, on the 11th inſt. in the Senate-chamber, in the City-hall: Six ſtates are already repreſented, and the other members are daily expected, to compleat the Houſe, when they will proceed to buſineſs."

At a meeting of the New-York ſociety for promoting uſeful knowledge, held at Cape's tavern, in the city of New-York, on Thurſday the 6th inſt. the following gentlemen were choſen officers for the preſent year, viz.

His Excellency George Clinton, Eſq; Preſident.
The Hon. John Jay, Eſq;)
The Hon. James Duane, Eſq;) Vice-Preſidents.
Daniel M'Cormick, Eſq; Treaſurer.
Samuel Bard, M. D. Secretary.

THE intended ACADEMY of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, having met with conſiderable encouragement, will be opened ſoon after the Eaſter Holidays. As many perſons may be diſpoſed to forward the deſigns of the inſtitution, who have not been waited on for that purpoſe, ſuch perſons are requeſted to leave their ſubſcriptions, or donations, with any of the following Gentlemen, who have been elected Truſtees of the ſaid Academy.

The Rev. *William White*, D. D. Preſident.

Rev. *Samuel Magaw*, D. D.	*Peter Baynton*, Eſq;
Rev. *Robert Blackwell*, M. A.	Dr. *Gerardus Clarkſon*,
Robert Morris, Eſq;	*Francis Hopkinſon*, Eſq;
Thomas Willing, Eſq;	Mr. *Joſeph Swift*,
Edward Shippen, Eſq;	Mr. *William Pollard*,
Richard Peters, Eſq;	Mr. *John Wilcocks*,
Mr. *Andrew Doz*,	*Alexander Wilcocks*, Eſq;
Abraham Markoe, Eſq;	

The plan of education and terms of tuition will ſoon be publiſhed, and children of every denomination will be received.

Such perſons as wiſh to offer themſelves for the places of Aſſiſtant Tutors in the Learned Languages, Mathematics, Engliſh and Writing, are requeſted to ſend their propoſals to the Preſident of the Board of Truſtees.

*** The *American Philoſophical Society* will meet at the Univerſity, on FRIDAY, the 21ſt Inſtant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, for the purpoſe, principally, of electing *new Members*.

SAMUEL MAGAW, Secretary.

*** CATO ſhall be attended to in our next.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN MEASE, in Philadelphia, WILLIAM PARR, Eſq; of Lancaſter, or ABRAHAM SCOTT, Eſq; at Elizabeth-town, near the premiſes,

A MOST valuable Tract of LAND, in Lancaſter county, Donegall townſhip, containing 600 acres, about 150 acres whereof are cleared, the timber on the remainder is extremely large, conſiſting chiefly of walnut, hickory and oak. The ſoil in general is amongſt the firſt for goodneſs of any in that rich neighbourhood; remarkable for ſure crops, a very healthy ſituation, and plenty of good water. There are about 20 acres of watered meadow, which may be increaſed to more than double the quantity by a few days labour in making a ſmall dam from the branch of the Canaigh creek which runs through the centre. The orchard is large, and remarkable for the ſureſt and greateſt quantity of fruit of any in that county, which has been fully proved for a number of years paſt. There is a large dwelling-houſe, intended for four rooms on a floor, but not finiſhed; a new barn, all out-houſes. Diſtance from the borough of Lancaſter 18 miles, and 3 from the river Suſquehanna, where great quantities of ſhad and other fiſh are caught in their ſeaſons, and very convenient to different places of worſhip. This land has always been occupied by the original locator James Alliſon and Son, until my purchaſe. A clear title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the terms of payment made eaſy.

Alſo, To be SOLD by ſaid MEASE, three very valuable Tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, containing 833 acres and allowances, in Cumberland county, on both ſides of Jack's creek, which may be eaſily made to water near 100 acres; bounded by lands formerly or now of Baynton and Wharton, vacant land, and the North Mountain, which will always afford an extenſive range for cattle, and renders theſe tracts peculiarly valuable. There is a comfortable two ſtory houſe of ſquared logs, and floored above and below, about 50 acres cleared. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, with a clear title, and terms made convenient to the purchaſer. They are all patented, and free of any incumbrance.

260178

Mathematical and Philoſophical Correſpondence.

QUESTION II. (A prize of Hawney's Menſuration.)

A valuable lot of ground in this city was, the other day, ſold for as many Engliſh Shillings as could be laid on the ſame, edge to edge: The lot was 20 feet in front, by 40 feet deep, in the form of a right angled parallelogram. Required the amount of this purchaſe in Pennſylvania currency, ſuppoſing each Engliſh Shilling an inch in diameter, and the value One Shilling and Eight-pence currency.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1785.

A HINT to thoſe who frequent the E O TABLE.

HAVING heard much talk of the E O Table, lately ſet up in Market-ſtreet, I was induced by mere curioſity to drop in, and take a view of this curious machine. Being once in, it was hardly poſſible to avoid riſking a few dollars. This I did, and loſt them in as little time as I have taken to write this paragraph. Having ſatisfied my curioſity, and paid for peeping, I took a final leave of the E O Table.

This wheel of fortune—or rather of misfortune—is elegantly decorated to captivate the eye. As to external appearance, the chances ſeem to be in favour of the adventurers: Altho it is generally acknowledged that they are moderately in favour of the proprietor. But whoever attentively conſiders the conſtruction of this machine, may eaſily conceive that it is capable of the moſt ſubtile fraud and deception. The leaſt and moſt imperceptible inaccuracy in the plain of the table may throw unknown chances in favour of the proprietor—and there is no doubt but that he will, by repeated experiments, aſcertain the bias of his table, before he diſpoſes of the chances which are to make againſt him. But if to this inaccuracy we add the poſſibility, may I not ſay the *probability*, of downright manœuvre and ſecret fraud, what a field of villainy may not be apprehended?—For inſtance, a concealed adjuſtment of *magnetic influence* would ſubject the machine to the abſolute, tho' inviſible, controul of the propietor. Good policy, however, would dictate a mixed uſe of this power—he muſt ſometimes loſe, or the deception would be ſuſpected. When a man ſtands behind the ſcenes, as it were, and holds a mechanical controul over events which appear to others entirely fortuitous, it is manifeſt that no ſmall addreſs will be neceſſary to keep up the impoſition.

Would any man ſet up an E O Table, and ſubmit to the character of a *ſharper* by profeſſion, unleſs he had a *phyſical* as well as a moral certainty, not only of gain, but of gaining very conſiderably by it? Altho' I am not certain that there is actually a concealed fraud in the table in Market-ſtreet, yet this hint may not be amiſs to thoſe who frequent it. As to the immorality of private gambling, or the bad policy in ſuffering ſuch a decoy for our unwary youth to remain amongſt us, theſe are points I leave to the diſcuſſion of abler pens. The Aſſembly of the ſtate will ſhortly meet. It will then be diſcovered, whether the citizens of Philadelphia think their general ſyſtem of morality is, or is not, likely to be endangered by the admiſſion of a profeſſed gambling ſchool amongſt them.

E O.

SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY,

DRUGGISTS,

At Boerhaave's head, the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, have for ſale, at the moſt reaſonable rates,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, chymical and galenical, Surgeons Inſtruments, patent Medicines and Shop Furniture,

Among which are,

CAMPHIRE,	Opium,
Cantharides,	Rhubarb,
Cream of Tartar,	Verdigreaſe,
Glauber ſalts,	Red lead,
Saffron,	Beſt Aleppo galls,
Jeſuits bark,	Orris root,
Jalap,	Juniper berries.
Manna,	

Inſtruments on the lateſt and moſt improved Plans.

Amputating---the ſaws with ſilver backs,
Trepanning---with circular ſaws, &c.
Midwifery---improved by Doctors Louder, Orme, &c.
Pocket---in pouches and caſes,
Teeth, for drawing, ſcaling and cleaning.
Diſſecting knives in caſes, elaſtic and common Catheters, elaſtic Steel-truſſes, elaſtic Gum-ſyringes of various ſizes, Mudges-in-haler, Splints, Needles, Lancets, Trocars, &c.

Patent medicines.	Britiſh oil,
Anderſon's pills,	Bateman's drops,
Hooper's ditto,	Turlington's balſam,
Daffy's elixir,	James's fever powders, &c.
Godfrey's cordial,	

Their cuſtomers may depend on being ſupplied with freſh and genuine Medicines of the firſt quality, as they intend to keep up their aſſortment by frequent importations. Jan. 18,

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East Whiteland, Jan. 18, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the Great Valley, Cheſter county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good lime-ſtone land, two thirds thereof is cleared, 18 acres of which is of the beſt of meadow, watered by never failing ſtreams, the plough land as good as the neighbourhood can produce; there is a lime kiln and quarry about the center of the farm, which makes it convenient for liming, a young orchard of 100 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and the old orchard bears ſufficient to make from ten to twenty hogſheads of cyder yearly, with a convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, four rooms on the firſt floor and entry, ſix on the ſecond, with a leanto kitchen, and cellars nearly under the whole, there is a ſpring of good water near the door, with a well and pump in it in the yard, with a ſtone barn and ſtabling that will contain thirty head of cattle, and other neceſſary out-houſes.

Likewiſe a plantation, containing 150 acres of good lime ſtone land, two thirds thereof cleared, five acres of meadow made, and much more may be made, as that never failing ſtream the Valley creek runs through it, with fall ſufficient for a mill; there is a lime kiln and quarry on ſaid premiſes, with a bearing orchard of 120 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, that are now in their prime; the plough land is in good order as it has been limed over twice within theſe 12 years; there is a log dwelling-houſe and barn on the premiſes, as it lies adjoining to the afore-mentioned place, both would make one capital farm. They will be ſold together or ſeparate as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. Any perſon or perſons may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the firſt mentioned farm.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW.

N. B. If they are ſold previous to the firſt of March, poſſeſſion will be given the firſt of *April*. ¶

A Course of Lectures on Electricity,

WILL be delivered by the subscriber, at the UNIVERSITY, on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, the 18th and 20th instant, which will be repeated, for a few weeks, on the same evenings in each week respectively. And for the sake of such as cannot conveniently attend at the above times, a Lecture will also be given every Saturday evening.

The present improved state of Electricity will enable the subscriber to exhibit a number of new and interesting experiments, never yet exhibited at any public lecture in this city.

Tickets of admittance to be had of the subscriber, at the University. For the Course 7/6; For a single Lecture 3/9.

The lecture will begin each evening precisely at 7 o'clock.

Philad. Jan. 12, 1785. ¶ R. PATTERSON.

January 6, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, in the township of West-Town, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at one o'clock, P. M. a Messuage and valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, be the same more or less. This estate is capable of improvements on the meadow land, to produce a great quantity of hay, and has near 80 acres of woodland, well timbered; the arable land good for pasture and grain, and conveniently divided, with water in each field; adjoining lands of Widow Norris, Thomas Darlington, Thomas and Titus Taylor, John Davis and others; distant two miles from the New Court-House, 18 from the borough of Chester, 16 from Wilmington, and 22 from Philadelphia. Late the estate of John Hunt, but taken in execution, and to be sold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

N. B. Some objections that arose on the day of sale last appointed will be removed, and the premises certainly struck off this time.

THE inhabitants of this city are hereby requested, when any PUBLIC PUMPS are out of repair, to apply to the following persons, viz. From the north side of Chesnut-street to the south side of Vine-street, to MICHAEL FOX, in Second-street, opposite John Morris, Esq; and from the south side of Chesnut-street, to the north side of South-street, to THOMAS DIXEY, in South street, near Third-street.

By Order of the Board of Wardens,
GEORGE HONEY, Clerk.

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT and saw-mill, on Red Clay Creek, with 100 acres of good land, or a smaller quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser. The mill-house built with stone, 30 by 50 feet, and two stories high, with two pair of stones, one pair of excellent burrs, the other country stones, is very convenient for merchant and country work, and will be delivered in the best repair. On said premises and near the mills are two dwelling-houses, sufficient to accommodate two families, with a large barn, cellared under the whole, with stables for horses and cattle; situate in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware state, about nine miles from Wilmington, where there is an excellent market, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a little inferior to that of Philadelphia, eight miles from Newport, and seventeen from the Head of Elk.

Likewise for sale, a valuable farm adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres of good land, well timbered and watered, with a large proportion of excellent meadow, watered by a never-failing stream. On said farm is a large stone dwelling-house, a dairy-house and granary with other out-houses, very convenient for a farmer, as also a large frame barn and hayhouse cellared underneath, with good stables, &c. The whole in tolerable good repair.

As it is presumed that no person would purchase without viewing, particular description is unnecessary. Any person inclining to purchase, may, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, have every necessary Information. JOHN GARRETT.

January 4, 1785. §

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on by the middle of the Third Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, whereon Joshua Sharpless now dwells, in Birmingham township, Chester county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Wilmington, lying on the road from said borough to the Great Valley, one mile and an half from Concord Meeting-house, containing 175 acres, 40 thereof well timbered, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, part of which is and may be watered by several streams, a good bearing Orchard of excellent fruit, the fields convenient, with sufficiency of water in most of them. There is on said premises, a good stone Dwelling-house, with a log kitchen and lodging room adjoining, a good stone spring-house near the door, a log barn, stables, cow-house, granary, &c. The whole of said premises in good tenantable repair.

One third of the purchase-money will be expected down, the remainder may be paid in yearly payments without interest. For further particulars apply to MICAJAH SPEAKMAN, near Concord Meeting-house. † *First month 5th*, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOST Valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 150 acres, situate in Eastown township, Chester county, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and within one mile of the sign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaster road, convenient to mills and places of worship, and adjoining Radnor Church lands; 50 acres of which are choice woodland, well timbered, 25 acres are excellent watered meadow, and the remainder the best of plough-land, in good order, and equal in quality to any land in the county for winter and summer grain, and pasture; on which are erected a stone dwelling-house, near two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a stone kitchen adjoining, a large frame barn, and a stone shed for cattle, 52 feet long by 14 feet wide, and 20 feet high, a stone spring-house, 24 feet long by 16 feet wide, one story high, over an excellent spring of water, and an orchard of 300 engrafted apple trees of choice fruit, English Duke and red cherry trees and black plumb trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Peter Thomson, in Race-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, living at Reading furnace, in Chester county.

¶ SAMUEL VANLEER.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 14th of November last, out of the subscriber's pasture, at Point-no-point, a bright bay HORSE COLT, about two years and an half old, was hurt on his near shoulder. Whoever takes up said colt and brings him to the owner, in Philadelphia, in Apple-Tree-Alley, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM BASTIAN.

Also came at the same time to the subscriber's place, a roan HORSE, about six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

January 12, 1785. ¶ WILLIAM BASTIAN.

Just Published and to be Sold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A NARRATIVE

Of the Captivity and Sufferings of BENJAMIN GILBERT and his Family,

WHO were surprised by the Indians and taken from their farms on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, in the spring 1780; giving an account of the many hardships they underwent, the death of Benjamin Gilbert, and the safe arrival of the remainder of the family among their relations and friends in Byberry township, near Philadelphia, in the fall of 1782.

The captive family, in savage bonds,
Trace thro' each rugged way and trackless wild,
Thro' famine, toils unknown, and hostile wounds,
The tender mother and her infant child.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from London, and now on SALE, at

Thomas Billington's Clothes Store,

In Front-street, three doors below Chesnut-street,

A seasonable Assortment of *Dry Goods,*

Consisting of -----

SUPERFINE, second and forest cloths, cassimers, casamets and saggathies, rattinets, shalloons, cottons, fustians, jeans, plain and printed, sattinet and ribbed delures, corderoys, velverets and velveteens, fine buff India dimity, corded dimities, buff and white muslinets; also best superfine coats lapelled, with solid gilt, plated, or covered buttons, single breasted ditto, superfine forest ditto, inferior ditto, jean, jeanet and fustian ditto, silk, jean, fustain and printed cotton coatees, rich silk jackets, gold laced or plain, gold and silver tissue ditto, gold and silver imperial ditto, buff and white corded dimity ditto, Marseilles ditto, jean, fustian, and a variety of fancy striped and figured ditto, a great variety of elegant silk jacket patterns of a new construction, corderoy breeches, lined, and covered buttons, at 18s. 9d. a pair.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of ships and others, may be supplied with the above articles on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in Abington township, Montgomery county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the old York road, containing 70 acres, well watered with never failing springs running through the whole, a large bearing orchard of most kinds of fruit, good meadows, and wood sufficient for the place, a convenient dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have some time allowed for part of the money, paying interest. For further particulars and terms of sale, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. † JOHN THAW. Jan. 5 1785.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

In the borough of Chester,

A VERY convenient Lot of GROUND, whereon are erected an elegant three story brick house and kitchen, a large stone stable and shed, which is now under licence for keeping public house; there are likewise on said lot, a very convenient tan-yard and a good garden, all which will be sold reasonable. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. SAMUEL JOHNSON. § Jan. 11, 1785.

LAND to be SOLD,

Or RENTED on LEASES for seven Years, Rent free,

SITUATE in Liken's Valley, in Berks and Lancaster counties, about 40 miles westward of Reading, where the land is very good, and a great quantity of excellent watered and bottom meadow may be made; 100 acres, with a good mill seat, will be given to a person who will build a good grist and saw-mill thereon within one year after the date hereof. Said Valley is supplied with excellent springs of water, and the creek navigable for canoes and small rafts down to Susquehanna; with a large range for cattle and swine.

Also several Tracts of excellent LAND, on the west side of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, to be sold or lett, on very easy terms, by applying to ENNION WILLIAMS, at his store, in Bethel township, on the great road from Reading to said Liken's Valley and Shamokin, or the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from Philadelphia.

Jan. 10, 1785. § DANIEL WILLIAMS.

THE subscribers hereunto beg leave to inform the public, that they still continue the business of cleaning Necessary Houses, and the digging of new, and hope by their past conduct to merit the continuance of the public's favour. Any gentlemen desirous of employing them will please to send notice to Dennis M'Ilwees, in Water-street, near Chesnut-street, George Moore, tavern keeper, in Strawberry-alley, Edward Ford, in Plumb-street, or the subscribers, living near the Pennsylvania Farmer, at the New-market.

Jan. 10, 1785. ¶ JOHN COWAN, DAVID SLACK.

FOUND upon the post road from Wilmington to Chester, between the 26 and 27 mile-stones, an old china faced SILVER WATCH, with a steel chain. The owner, upon proving his property and paying the cost of this advertisement, may have it, by applying to the Printers. Jan. 8, 1785. ¶

To be SOLD at public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWO LOTS, in Chester-Town, Kent county, Maryland, late the property of John Bolton, deceased, upon one of which are a small dwelling-house, granary, meat-house, and some other improvements; the other is a grass lot, adjoining said town. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale, by THOMAS M'CLUER, Executor.

Chester-Town, January 1, 1785. ‡

To be be SOLD at private Sale,

By the subscriber, living in Goshen, Chester county,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 120 acres, lying or being in Octarara hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, adjoining to Calivingo creek, lands of Elihu Hall, Andrew Dunbar and others. There are on said land a good mill seat, and plenty of water for any kind of works, a log dwelling-house, out-houses and barn, some meadow made, and more may be made by watering, a small orchard of bearing trees, &c. Payments to the purchaser will be made as easy as is mostly done in like cases. The whole of which may be further understood, by applying to

Jan. 1, 1785. ¶ JOSIAH HAINES.

CAME to the subscriber's, in East-Caln township, Chester county, the first of October last, a bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, supposed to be three years old past, has a small snip on her nose, shod before. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 1, 1785. § ROBERT MILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS all the SCHOOLS which Mr. BROWN meant to annex to his Academy are now established, the following extracts from the regulations of it are published for the information of parents, or guardians, who may incline to send their children to that Seminary for instruction, *viz.*

"The entrance-money for the English and Mathematical Schools, is Fifteen Shillings; and Thirty Shillings a quarter for tuition. For the French School, Fifteen Shillings entrance; and Forty Shillings a quarter for tuition.

"The Students of the French School may attend, one half of every day, in the English, or Mathematical Schools, without any additional expence.

"The entrance-money for the Drawing School *, is Six Dollars; the tuition, Eight Dollars a quarter. The price of tuition, in the Dancing School †, is the same as that of the Drawing School: But no entrance-money is required of those who have been at a Dancing School.

"The hours appropriated to Dancing are, from eleven o'clock until one, for the young Ladies; and, for the young Gentlemen, from five until eight: They, therefore, do not interfere with the stated hours of study in the other Schools. Every Saturday, from four until eight, is devoted to practice for both classes."

THE subscriber has, at a very considerable expence, completed the repairs of the Academy; and the students are accommodated with the most convenient rooms for the prosecution of their studies. Young Ladies have separate apartments, where proper tutors attend, alternately ‡, to instruct them in the English, and French languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, Drawing, and Dancing.

Were the parents of his pupils frequently to visit the Schools, they would not only have an opportunity of examining, personally, into the nature and propriety of his instructions; but the students would be naturally delighted with the presence, and approbation of their friends, which would, doubtless, inspire them with a spirit of assiduity and emulation; and, in his opinion, have a happy tendency to their advancement.

ANDREW BROWN.

Academy, Fourth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Dec. 23, 1784.

* "*Drawing,*" *says the Reverend Mr. Knox,* "*is a very convenient, as well as agreeable accomplishment; and, when a genius for it evidently appears, no care should be spared in its cultivation.*"

† *That celebrated, and sensible writer, also observes, that* "*Dancing contributes to health, and to growth. It gives the human form the power of displaying its natural beauty and symmetry. It will strengthen the limbs, and render them fit for their proper exertion. A skill in this art, independent of other advantages, is desirable, as it enables young people to join in a diversion, which, in decent company, is as innocent as it is pleasing.*"

‡ "*The mind,*" *says Doctor Fordyce in his Dialogues on Education,* "*is to be relieved by diversifying the subject as much as possible, and making one employment succeed as a diversion to another. For, by thus unbracing the thoughts, you give the mind time to recover its tone, so that it will act again with fresh vigour.*"

TO BE SOLD cheap,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Path Valley, Fannet township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, about 30 miles from Carlisle, containing 129 acres, situated near to a grist and saw-mill, also to a lime-stone quarry. There are on the premises a log dwelling-house, and a building which at a very small expence may be fitted up for a convenient barn, about 20 acres of cleared land, a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, and a fine stream of water running through said place. The above plantation being in a fine improving part of the country, will be sold for specie, continental loan-office certificates, or certificates for the final settlement of the Pennsylvania line, at the usual rate of exchange. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD

And entered upon immediately,

THIRTY acres of MARSH MEADOW, in high order, and of the first quality (known by the name of *Penrose's Island*) situate in Passyunk, between the Delaware and Schuylkill, four miles and an half south of the city. For terms, apply to SHARP DELANY, Esq; in Second-street, opposite the New Market, or to JONATHAN PENROSE, Esq; in Front-street.

To be rented on the 26th of January inst.

THAT famous and well-known tavern the BUNCH of GRAPES, situate in Third-street, between Arch and Market-streets, consisting of a three story brick house, 52 feet in front, and a yard of 196 feet deep, whereon are erected stables for 60 horses, a kitchen, and other necessary and useful buildings. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine street, Philadelphia. tbc. 5 w.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in West Caln township, Chester county, 43 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaster road, containing 225 acres, about two thirds cleared, and the remainder consists of as good timber as any in the settlement; whereon are a large stone dwelling-house, two and an half stories high, with a cellar under the whole, a pump of never-failing water at the door, with several good springs, a large log barn, and other out-houses sufficient to contain a large stock of cattle, between 25 and 30 acres of good meadow, the greatest part watered by never-failing springs rising on said plantation, two large bearing orchards, one of which is grafted fruit, three kitchen gardens, one of which has been lately pailed; there is on one end of said place a good log house, would suit for a tenant, with about seven acres of meadow adjoining to said house, and is well situated for liming, as the stone is very handy. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living in Trediffrin township, 23 miles from Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL and EDWARD GARRIGUES, merchants, in Philadelphia. § JOHN THOMAS.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Uwchland township, Chester county, on the 1st instant, An Irish Servant Man, named THOMAS CALA, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, strong made, dark eyes, black bushy hair; he is active, and apt to tell lies to suit his purpose, is inclined to company, and loves strong drink. Had on when he went away, an old yellowish coloured coat, which was turned, with white metal buttons, one white flannel waistcoat, trimmed with blue tape, old cloth breeches, of a lead colour, tied at the knees, blue yarn stockings, strong shoes, with plain yellow buckles, and an old wool hat. It is supposed he will make for the Jersies. Whoever secures said fellow in any public goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

Jan. 3, 1785. † DAVID DENNY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2851.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1785.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER III.

BEDRAGGLED up to the knees, spattered up to the ears, out of breath, and jaded like a hunter who had been spurred 12 hours after a red fox, have I been toiling, moiling, and trudging through thick and thin, after this anti-test fogger, and have only penetrated into his ninth page---But as I hope my readers will allow that I have hunted him fairly, without crossing his ring, running him with a scent breast high, over hill and dale, through creek and swamp, I flatter myself they will stick to the chace without being flung out until I kennel him, or seize his *brush*, and then, my masters, you shall draw lots who shall wear it in their hats. And though some may sneer, and think that this is reversing the order of things, by advancing the tail above the head---yet I could quote you a hundred very respectable instances of this *reversation* in every department, *an please you honors and gentlemen of the jury*. And this brings me very aptly to the point where my adversary introduces *jurymen* in his ninth page. Says he, "by the 9th section of the test-law, a non-juror cannot serve on juries." Why can any man expect us to grant this privilege? whose property, whose life would have been safe with such men? whose public accounts could stand the test of their rancour? where is the man that would have touched a farthing of public money, if these creatures were to sit in judgment on his expenditures? It was a time of hurry and confusion, and no reasonable whig could expect that a man would account with precision for all his disbursements. 'Tis enough that the service was performed. We have carried our point, and there is only a debt of about two hundred thousand per annum for ever incurred for the whole state of Pennsylvania, for the payment of which imposts are now laid and laying---and let me tell you it might have been a great deal worse. I can assure you there were not fleecers wanting amongst us; but, as I said, it is well it was no worse---if we do but pay off the interest---never mind the principal. The debt will prove a bond of union to keep us together. In the next paragraph we are served with another dish of "crowned heads." I wish in my heart all the calves heads in the state were well dressed and brought before us. I can tell our author there would not be so many *officious* men left to teaze the state as we now find. But it seems these monarch's heads "are employed in collecting anecdotes of our country." What if they are? I can tell them they will not find greater rogues in office here, than in their own courts. Surely *they* are despotic enough, without hunting for examples of despotism amongst us. I will venture to assert, that there is not a *Prince* in Europe who does not in his heart applaud our conduct in keeping up this act. Is it not the grand art and mystery of royalty, to govern by either *power or influence*? If all men had a right to vote in England, and their elections were annual, do you imagine the King could venture upon any extensive operation? Or do you suppose they would have made such a stand as they did against the force of the whole world? No, no---by the time an armament fitted out to reach the East-Indies had got to the Cape of Good-Hope, a new election would have taken place, new men, new measures, and a recal. Why old England would have had her fleets and armies whipped about like so many tops, spinning for the diversion of all Europe. If you wish to annihilate the power of England, send over our author and his adherents, to instil into the minds of the people an idea of *universal equality in voting*. Get this once effected, and *down comes power* and all their grandees. They would crumble down hill like the locomotive plantations in Barbados, and end their existence in the ocean of commonality. But let no man expect that the good constitutional whigs of Pennsylvania, who have got the power into their hands, will sow the seeds of their own dissolution by emancipating the non-jurors, whose chains are chains of steel, so perfectly case-hardened, that every good constitutionalist must earnestly hope no republican file shall cut them asunder. Let us have the power a little longer, and *we will have septennial elections of our own*.

What an agile creature is our author. After darting across the Atlantic to the courts of Europe, we find him in the next line, cheek by jole with our "sister states."

"So wonderful his expedition,
When you have not the least suspicion,
He's with you like an apparition."

An apparition, say you, to frighten our "sister states." Pogh! 'twas only a quotation.---Our sister states are assembled by our author upon a very philosophic subject. Not that you need suppose he means any sarcasm on the worthy Philosophical Society---for old women amongst such a grave assemblage of wise men would look a little outre. However, by the by, I can tell him, if there are no old women in that society, it is more than can be said of some other public bodies who assemble for the good of the people. But to the point----"Our sister states, we are told, are all bringing the minds of their citizens to a *focus* in all their laws." Happy country, happy legislators, where philosophy and law go hand-in-hand. I suppose it is our sister Maryland and our sister New-Jersey, to whom such focal compliments are paid. No wonder, indeed, that *they* should be enlightened with splendor far exceeding our poor benighted state, when we recollect that the political sun of our hemisphere becomes stationary with them twice a year, whilst *we* obtain but a transient flash, as the fiery ball glides over our drooping plains, leaving us in deeper darkness. Oh! that some of our leaders had been snatched up by the mighty bob of this vibrating pendulum (as a satyrist lately characterized the honorable Congress) and swung through the air, until they became perfectly ignited with the particles of this glorious luminary! Then might we equalize in honor with our sister states, and bring our laws to a focus too. But, alas! our darkness is likely to remain upon us; for 'tis rumored, that just when the bob swung over the barracks of this city, where some of the Pennsylvania line were playing a game of tennis for *a few hundred pounds worth of certificates*, one of the fellows, with his racket in his hand, gave it so accelerated a velocity, by a smart stroke on the bottom, as sent it, like a school boy in a swing, far beyond its customary point of oscillation, where, *all gravity ceasing* (to the astonishment of the supporters of the Newtonian system) it now remains quivering on the North-river. But I ask your pardon for this meteoric digression, and return to our author's political lens, which he seems to think our neighbours far surpass us in applying. Here again he is mistaken, for "the minds of a great part of our citizens have been already brought to a focus in many of our laws."---For in optics, a focus is obtained by collecting the rays in an inverted order, turning every object up side down. Now will any man say that the test-law has not produced this focus. Have not the great been brought low, and the humble valley been exalted? has not the constitution been tumbled over head and heels? had not all men a right to vote by that code, and have we not inverted and focus'd them out of it. But I am sick of such focuses. I ask your honors pardon for travelling so slow---but

"Hoisted o'er the earth, and thro' the air,
To Thebes, to Athens, when you will, and where."

What mortal can be more expeditious than I am. I hope your honors will not think I am wantonly and unjustly laughing at the test-law, by now and then taking a flight. I assure you I think it is a very serious law, and I assure you in all my travels and searches on earth, or in the air, or the waters beneath, I have never found any thing like it; and when it has performed its last offices, by burying all the present living nonjurors, I would seriously recommend to the *honorable* House of Assembly, for the time being, to send it over bound in calf, to be preserved in the collection of Sir Hans Sloane.

"What prodigious armies you had in Flanders"---said my uncle Toby. I take your hint, my friend---and will try to make short of my story. The taxes are next brought forward. Can it be expected, says your author, that the non-jurors will join heartily in paying their taxes, when they have no voice in laying them? I know it cannot, but whilst we can compel them to pay---is it any state evil? Those who suffer their effects to be distrained, either from conscientious or political scruples, prove a great source of wealth to tax-handlers. I could tell you a hundred cases of great pennyworths bought in this way; and as few of the Magistrates are their friends, the trade goes on---but if you let these fellows in, we shall have no such opportunities----they will be Magistrates themselves, and *we* may either steal or starve.---In short, pursue this writer from the beginning to the end of his work, and you will find his arguments as vague as those I have been refuting, and it would be trespassing upon the patience of the reader to descend to more particulars. I hope I have in general proved, that if the test-law is repealed, the good whigs, who bore the brunt of the day, *in every civil office* through the state, will be reduced to a level with their fellow-citizens, instead of reaping the reward of their labors, now the *golden harvest* is coming forward. Rouse then, my brethren, think and act *for yourselves*. I grant, if you repeal the test-law, you may acquire some *honor abroad*---but remember, your private interests will be *ruined at home*.

ARGOS.

To the FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

HAVING, in a late essay, recited several parts of the constitution, and shewn wherein the rights of the people have been violated, and the bill, "for paying the annual interest of the debts of the United States, and for funding and paying the interest of the public debts of this state," printed for consideration, appearing to be founded on the same system of tyranny for some years past exercised by the Assembly, and being apprehensive, if it is passed into a law, that it will rivet the chain already round the necks of the good people of Pennsylvania, I trust the following extracts from the bill, with a few strictures thereon, will not be deemed improper on the alarming occasion.

The bill sets out with declaring, that "from natural and political justice, and for the support of public credit, the debts to the citizens of the state should be paid; that the sum of £ 76945 17 6 shall be assessed, raised and levied, annually, for twenty-five years to come (if found necessary) on the city and counties in the state; that all estates, real and personal, and single men, shall be taxed for that purpose; that persons refusing or declining to render an account of *their* property, shall be taxed four-fold; that where a deficiency appears, and no property can be found to answer the assessment, the body of the delinquent (*him* or *her*) is to be conveyed by a constable to the county goal, there to be kept in *close custody, without bail or main-prize*, until payment of the tax be made."----The constitution declares, "that no part of a man's property shall be taken from him, or applied to public uses without *his consent*, or that of his *legal representatives*; nor is he bound by any law, but such as he has in like manner assented to, for *his own* and the common good." It will be shewn hereafter, that a great majority of the *people* are not represented by their *own consent*, or by their constitutional or legal representatives. By what construction of authority, then, must the proposed law be put into execution? The constitution also declares, "that all power is inherent in and derived from the *people*, and that all laws, and the government of them, shall be for the interest and benefit of the *community at large*, and not for the particular emolument of any sett or description of men, to the exclusion of others." As the consent of the *whole* people is indispensably necessary to every law, by which the *whole* are to be bound, and the *whole* are not now represented, then, consequently, the unrepresented are *enslaved* to the few who undertake to frame laws for them. Who are intended to pay the tax of the proposed bill? The bill says every person whatever shall pay, or "be committed to the county goal, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, until payment be made." It is supposed there are in Pennsylvania 350 000 inhabitants, which being divided by 6 (the common allotment in a family) makes the number of males supposed to be capable of choosing representatives 60,000. On the nicest scrutiny, there are not more than 18,000 who *have taken the test*, which leaves the number 42,000 who *have not taken the test*, which being multiplied by 6, makes the inhabitants of the state, *unrepresented*, to be 250,000. Therefore, unless the Assembly, in their wisdom, can determine that the *minority* is greater than the *majority*, two-thirds of the people are given in for nothing.

Every man in the state has what is supposed by the constitution to be property---his life, personal liberty, perhaps wife and children, in whom they have a right, the earnings of his own or their industry. All these, (by virtue of the bill) are lying at the mercy of the *tyrants* who undertake to legislate for them, *who are not*, neither under the continuation of the test-laws can be, their *representatives*. This, in fact, is putting into execution what a wit in King Charles's time said was then the case, "that the greatest part of the people should come into the world with saddles on their backs, and bridles in their mouths, for a *few*, ready booted and spurred, to ride them to death."

In order to make the bill appear more plausible, and in answer to some objections which the hon. Supreme Executive Council had advanced against funding the public debts, the Assembly say, "*We* wish to *ease* our constituents under the public burthens. *We* partake of them ourselves, and must be always *interested* to lessen them. *We* see no cause to depreciate the ability of the state, as well as its credit, when *we reflect*, that in the year 1782, when *we* had neither rested from the ravages of war, nor tasted the blessings of peace, a tax of £ 420,000 was imposed, and tho' *heavy*, was not *insupportable*; that in 1783, a further tax was laid for £ 225,000; and that the present year calls for a tax of but £ 76,945 17 6, and that annually, for 25 years to come; and they hope the *generous* and benevolent temper of the Pennsylvanians will not deem it grievous, or unduly burthensome." From this narration of circumstances, it may be supposed the Assembly were writing for fools to read, or that they did not care whether what they had written was believed or not. In either case, the assertions are not truly stated. Having a reference to the foregoing state of the inhabitants, it will be found that the constituents are not above *one-third* part of the people, and those who are disfranchised *two-thirds*. No wonder, then, that the Assembly are so desirous of "*easing the burthen of their constituents*, by throwing *twice* the weight on the heads of the *unrepresented*. Of the above sum in taxes, the constituents were assessed £ 215,000, and the unrepresented paid about £ 430,000. Even of the wages per day, which the attending members of the House are made "partakers" of, the non-jurors, or unrepresented, pay two-thirds; and as several of the back counties have not, and it is shrewdly conjectured do not intend to pay their quota already incurred, the *members* make sure of their wages, by taking it out of the state treasury. The funding of the debts, and paying interest, seem to be objects very near the Assemblymens hearts, as well as their adherents; for they "reflect" with pleasure, that whatever load they impose on the *people*, their *constituents* pay but one-third part of it. The *unrepresented* arenot quite ruined by the "ravages" of test-laws and the war, noryet "tasted the blessings of peace;" but, by way of consolation to them, and to "ease the burthens of their constituents, they now call for a "supply tax of but £ 76,945 17 6, and that annually for 25 years to come." The time limited for raising the tax is *but* short, when compared with eternity; but as it is to be done for the support of public credit, and to ruin the non-jurors, the honorable Assembly hope their constituents will not deem it *grievous* or *burthensome*.

The loss of public confidence is worse than the loss of *public credit*; but, as the last is gained at the expence of the former, and the constituents, as well as the representatives, are to be made "partakers," it is no matter what becomes of the former. The holders of soldiers and other certificates will certainly rejoice (if the good tempered people of Pennsylvania will permit it) that their fortunes are in a way to be made for ever. The soldiers, poor souls! fought, bled and established the independence of America, and are now remembered no more! But the certificates remain, not in the hands of the original possessors, but of *stock-jobbers, speculators*, and *certain Assemblymen*. These, however, are honorable men. The Executive Council, who well knew the evil tendency of the funding scheme, desirous of shewing their disapprobation, declare to the Assembly, "That it is an indispensable truth, a very large proportion of certificates have been bought for a trifling sum, and the possessors will receive (should the bill pass) 40 to 50 per cent. interest, annually (on money perhaps not their own, but belonging to persons whom some of them cruelly withhold from receiving their dues) besides causing the original possessors, who were obliged to sell them for the support of their families, to pay their proportion of taxes." Thus, as the Council say, "while some will be suddenly elevated to immense wealth, others (among whom are widows and orphans) will be reduced to poverty and ruin!" And although these (besides a thousand more which can be offered) are cogent reasons, the representatives of a third part of the people, for the "relief and *ease* of *themselves* and their *constituents*," and to throw a greater burthen on the *unrepresented*, are desirous of receiving twenty shillings in the pound on the nominal sum of their certificates.

Instead of admitting an increase of burthens, it would be well for the *whole* of the people to enquire, what is become of those *enormous sums* raised during and since the war. Perhaps the enquiry may lead to discoveries neither honorable to some of the representatives or their constituents, who handled public monies not yet accounted for. This reflection, however, the *non-jurors* may happily enjoy, that, whatever embezzlements may be found out, no crime of that nature can be imputed to them. It were to be wished, for the sake of humanity, there were fewer blemishes in the composition of our modern politicians, and that things were on a foundation more conducive to the people's happiness and safety. The revolution of America was intended to produce peace, liberty and safety; but, alas! for Pennsylvania, her inhabitants do not "partake" even of those blessings she enjoyed under her old form of government. Then the *people* were *free*, and enjoyed the *common benefits* resulting from a mild and equal administration. The representatives were chosen by the whole *people*, and their rights and privileges could not be violated, without bringing destruction on the heads of the violators. Under the present government, the people are *taxed unrepresented*, and otherways disfranchised of some of their most invaluable rights. Instead of freedom, slavery is established, and the laws are inconsistent and arbitrary. No government can be permanent or desirable, unless it is founded in *truth, justice*, and the *reason of things*. The representatives, and others in high station, should be men free from seeking private emolument or public revenge, possessing a spirit of civil and political wisdom, and an honest disposition to cultivate the means of leading the people to *peace* and *safety*.---How far this is the present situation of Pennsylvania, let the world judge.

CATO.

January 13, 1784.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Chester, January 18, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on THURSDAY, the third day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the house of John Fawkes, in the township of Newtown, innkeeper, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the aforesaid township, containing forty five and an half acres, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Richard Fawkes, all round; seized and taken in execution as the property of James Maris, and to be sold, by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, Esq; late of the borough of Chester, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the same; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to bring in their accounts, duly attested, for settlement.

¶ EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, } Executors.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, }

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

ALTHOUGH I ſee no inconvenience from the non-jurors petitioning the Aſſembly for a reviſion of the teſt-law, agreeable to the propoſition of the publication, ſigned "Candid," in your laſt paper, yet I am very far from thinking, that their having neglected to ſign petitions for that purpoſe more generally is a proper reaſon for delaying that very neceſſary and important meaſure.

When a motion was made in the Aſſembly of Virginia, immediately after the peace, for a repeal of the teſt-law of that ſtate, a member roſe and ſaid, "let us wait till the non jurors aſk for it;" and this produced a vote for poſtponing the motion.—After the adjournment of the Houſe, ſeveral members waited upon ſome Quakers of influence (who were non-jurors) in the neighbourhood of Richmond, and urged them to ſet on foot petitions to the Aſſembly, which they aſſured them would effect a repeal of the teſt-law. To this propoſition one of the non-jurors replied, "No, friends, we ſhall not apply for a repeal of that law. If it is a *juſt* law, it becomes you as guardians of the ſtate to continue it in force—but if it is an *unjuſt* law, it becomes you as honeſt men to repeal it, without waiting for an application from us for that purpoſe."---- The aſſemblymen were ſo ſtruck with this anſwer, that they reported it to the Houſe, and the next day leave was given to bring in a bill to repeal the law.

I hope there is not leſs wiſdom or moderation in the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania in 1785, than there were in the Aſſembly of Virginia in 1783.

This apology for refuſing to reviſe the teſt-law comes with an ill grace from men, who petitioned for a repeal of it laſt ſpring. If the non-jurors are inimical to our independence, then I am ſure the conſtitutional party, who ſupported them laſt year, ſhould forfeit the good opinion of their country, for preſuming to bring them forward to ſhare in the honors and offices of the ſtate. The inconſiſtency of theſe people, in thus alternately advocating and perſecuting the non-jurors, can only be equalled by their abſurd conduct in attempting to eſtabliſh a new bank at one time, and in a few months afterwards (when no one reaſon had occurred for producing a change in their opinions) treating all banks as nuiſances, and improper in a country, where agriculture was the principal employment of its inhabitants. I wiſh our legiſlature would conſider, that while they are waiting for petitions from the non-jurors, the ſtate is going to wreck on all ſides from its fatal effects. Our exports are diminiſhing, from the languor which ſlavery has produced in the induſtry of the non-juſors, while our imports increaſe in a three-fold proportion to thoſe exports.—In conſequence of this, bills of exchange are above par, and ſpecie is drained in barrels from us, by every ſhip that ſails to Europe. In vain do we fix our hopes upon a paper currency, to ſupply the exportation of ſpecie. The non-jurors will not touch it.—They are our principal merchants, traders and millers, as has been juſtly obſerved by the author of the "Conſiderations on the teſt law," and if they ſet their faces againſt it, all the laws in the world will not force it into circulation.

Let no time be loſt then in reviſing the teſt-law. One third of the ſtate cannot govern two thirds of the ſtate without their conſent, and the preſent Aſſembly repreſent only the former proportion of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania. They had better make a virtue of neceſſity, for they muſt in leſs than a year fall into diſrepute, from the want of that ſupport from a *majority* of the people, which alone can make laws efficient or power durable.

There is another reaſon for reviſing the teſt law, which ought never to be loſt ſight of, and that is, that it was paſſed at a time when news-papers did not circulate thro' one quarter of the ſtate, and of courſe the time limited by law for taking it was paſt, before one half of the non-jurors heard of it. It would be uncharitable to ſuppoſe that the *man* who drew up this teſt law, formed it, and publiſhed it in ſuch a manner, that it *might not be taken*, if we were not furniſhed with proofs of a Magiſtrate (one of his creatures) in York county, who diſſuaded a German from taking the oath in time, by telling him, when he called upon him to qualify according to law, that a "certificate would do him no good, and would only ſubject him to ſerving upon juries." In this view of the teſt-law, it appears not only to be weak, and injurious to the ſtate, but cruel and wicked in the higheſt degree.

There is but *one real* reaſon for the continuance of the teſt-law, and it is this---if that law is repealed, the power of the ſtate will gradually fall into other hands; that is, like water, it will find its natural channel, and, as formerly, it will divide itſelf equally among all parties and ſects of chriſtians. Until this is the caſe, Pennſylvania can never be free or proſperous.

The men who are fondeſt of power ſhould never be truſted with it. In Jotham's parable of the trees, recorded in the old teſtament, we find the BRAMBLE alone, the vileſt of all ſhrubs, aſpired to ſovereignty.

OBSERVATOR.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I CANNOT help expreſſing my ſurprize at a publication in Mr. Bailey's laſt Freeman's Journal, ſigned "*Uniformity*," wherein the writer declares open war with the Epiſcopalians, by a very violent attack upon their intended Academy. Upon my firſt reading of it, I could hardly believe it was ſerious, till I recollected a paſſage in Mr. Reed's pamphlet, in which he compares the Preſbyterians to a "Sleeping Lyon," and called to mind a number of expreſſions, ſuch as---trying a "deſperate ſtep"---"appealing to arms"---"planting daggers in the boſom of the firſt majority of the Cenſors"---and the like, which have appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*, in the courſe of theſe two or three years, and which tally exactly with the violent expreſſions contained in the publication of laſt week. I recollect likewiſe the enmity diſcovered to another Academy eſtabliſhed at Carliſle, in Dr. Ewing's letter to the Scotch Clergyman, lately invited to preſide over it; and the perſecution of *four* ſects of Chriſtians by the teſt-law, and of *one* by the act for taking away the College by the preſent ruling party. But even theſe circumſtances would not have removed all my doubts of its being ſerious, had I not heard, from good authority, that Mr. Bailey avows that the piece came from an "Enemy to the intended Academy."

I am at a loſs to conceive how the gentleman and his party can reconcile the ſentiments adopted in the beginning of the piece, with thoſe which cloſe it. Say they, "it was expected, as one of the firſt fruits of the revolution, that religious diſtinctions would have ceaſed to divide the citizens of theſe ſtates." And afterwards, "if theſe people cannot be *compelled* to ſubmit to the catholic ſpirit of our Univerſity, &c. let a law be enacted to render it treaſonable to eſtabliſh ſeminaries of learning, or ſchools of any kind, that are not licenſed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or by the learned Provoſt and five Truſtees of the ſtate Univerſity."---That "religious diſtinctions ſhould ceaſe," whilſt ſuch a variety of ſects prevail amongſt us, is as abſurd, as to ſuppoſe that a whole could ſubſiſt without its parts, or that effects would not follow their cauſes; but I can eaſily conceive that a ſtate may exiſt in full power, efficacy and reſpectability, though compoſed of fifty religious ſocieties, provided no one of them aſſumed the pre-eminence---for modes of faith have no more to do with political government, than with the planetary ſyſtem. Whether we turn round the ſun, or the ſun moves round us, can have no poſſible connexion with the moral obligations which one man owes to another, or with the orderly government of our little ſpeck on the globe. But when we ſee any particular ſect availing themſelves of their union, as a ſect, to govern both the perſons and conſciences of their fellow ſubjects, it puts on a very alarming countenance. To attempt the deſtruction of an intended ſeminary, becauſe it has the ſtamp and title of Epiſcopacy, is, I conceive, to give a mortal ſtab to one of our deareſt rights. If I have a ſon, whom I would wiſh to remain within the pale of that Church, which, by education and judgment, I prefer to all others, is it not a duty incumbent on me to place him under ſuch tutors as profeſs that faith I wiſh to eſtabliſh him in. Have not the Quakers, and many other ſects, their diſtinct ſchools, and why may not the Epiſcopalians be indulged with equal privileges? or do you mean in good earneſt to render it really treaſonable, as you ſay, to eſtabliſh any ſeminaries not licenſed by the Judges and the Univerſity. If this is to be the caſe, it behoves every ſociety to look into government, and to know what they are to expect. When I caſt my eye over the ſtate at large, I find that the Preſbyterians, Lutherans and Quakers, are nearly equal in number, and form about three-fourths of the people, and that the Baptiſts, Roman Catholicks, &c. &c. fill the other fourth: From whence I ſhould be induced to conclude, that the adminiſtration of government would be divided nearly in thoſe proportions, except that the Quakers, Menoniſts, &c. who are non-jurors, are not expected to be found in office. But on a cloſe examination we find, out of 74 members of Aſſembly, upwards of 50 are Preſbyterians-----Out of four Judges, three are Preſbyterians, viz. Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ruſh--the Attorney-General, Mr. Bradford---the Speaker of the Houſe, Mr. Bayard---the county Prothonotary, Mr. Smith---the Clerk of the Aſſembly, Mr. Bryan---the Comptroller-General, Mr. Nicholſon-----the Secretary of the Land-Office, Mr. Kennedy----the County Treaſurer, Mr. Snowden--the Provoſt of the Univerſity, the Rev. Mr. Ewing---are all Preſbyterians. Out of 9 Preſidents and Vice-Preſidents, 5 have been Preſbyterians---and out of ſeven years, the Speaker's chair has been filled three and an half by a Preſbyterian, and the ſame gentleman is again elected, with a view, doubtleſs, to continue him there four years more. In ſhort, look through the ſtate, and we ſhall find three-fourths of the poſts of profit and truſt filled by that ſociety. And though there are very good men amongſt the Preſbyterians, and well qualified both by integrity and abilities for conducting every office in government, yet I contend that other ſocieties have an equal right to ſhare in proportion to their numbers. And it cannot but excite our jealouſy, to obſerve ſuch a monopoly of power in one ſect---for wherever the public offices are centered, there will be the power of the ſtate. The influence of office extends much farther than people in general are aware of, and it will be very hard to reſcue it from their hands. The conſtitution we know limits the continuation of particular offices, yet we find the ſame men circling round from poſt to poſt, in direct oppoſition to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, which deſigns and calls for a total and general rotation, in order that "*more men may be trained to public buſineſs.*" How inconſiſtent then is it, to find the ſame man or ſett of men perpetually in place. Mr. Bayard, for inſtance, was four years in Aſſembly, and Speaker the whole time, except about two months. When his time expired, a law was paſſed to create him Vendue Maſter, which was the very laſt act he ſet his hand to before the diſſolution of the Aſſembly---which poſt he held till very lately. He is again in the chair. Follow the honorable Mr. Bryan, and you will find him perpetually in office--- firſt in Council, then in Aſſembly, then a Judge, where he ſtill continues, and, when the Council of Cenſors were elected to ſit in judgment on the conduct of the officers of government during the laſt ſeven years, we find this very man, in ſpite of every rule of decency and propriety, taking a ſeat amongſt them, and the moſt active perſon amongſt them.

I wiſh my fellow-citizens to take a ſerious view of theſe things. We are called forth by a very alarming propoſal for cruſhing all Seminaries, "*but ſuch as are licenſed by the Judges,*" and three out of four of them are Preſbyterians, from whom little favour is to be expected, if we are to judge from the violation of the Charter of the Univerſity, placing a Preſbyterian immediately in the room of an Epiſcopal Provoſt: For however unfit they might have thought the late Provoſt, there were other gentlemen of the Epiſcopal Clergy every way qualified to ſucceed him. Theſe are ſerious matters; and if the ſociety of Preſbyterians will not conſent to ſhare the power in proportion to their numbers, it muſt excite a very general uneaſineſs amongſt all other ſects, whoſe religious and civil rights call on them to unite in their own ſupport, and to put ſuch men into power, as will diſtribute government more equally amongſt the people.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

THE SHIP

MERCURY,

Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,

WILL SAIL FOR

AMSTERDAM,

AS ſoon as poſſible after the navigation opens, having the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Philad. Jan. 20, 1785. GEORGE HENRY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ABOUT ſix o'clock, on Thurſday evening, the 20th inſtant, the ſubſcriber was ſtopped on the Ridge road, about two miles from this city, by two Men on horſeback, who robbed him of One Hundred and Nine Pounds, chiefly ſilver, with which they made off thro' Turner's Lane, towards Germantown road. One of the robbers appeared to be a luſty man, the other of a middle ſize, they both wore great coats, and rode dark coloured horſes, but it being dark, a further deſcription of them could not be obſerved. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, with the money, ſo that they be brought to Juſtice, and the money recovered, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for the robbers, and in proportion for the money recovered, paid by JACOB VANFOSSEN, Collector of Worceſter townſhip, Montgomery county. ¶

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM DUNBAR, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has black eyes, and hair a little curled; had on when he went away a ſhort blue coat and jacket, a little round hat, buckſkin breeches. He ran off the 25th day of December, 1784, and has worked at the weaving buſineſs in Ireland, and it is likely he will incline to follow that buſineſs, and it is ſuppoſed he has ſtolen his indenture, as it is miſſing. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† WILLIAM WHITEHILL.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GEORGE WALKER, victualler, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, bill, book account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in duly atteſted, in order to be ſettled by

Jan. 25, 1785. JOHN EVERHART, DAVID EVERHART } Adminiſtrators.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT upon Ground-Rent for ever,

FIFTY-NINE LOTS of GROUND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, and extending weſtward upon the intermediate ſtreets to the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet; they are divided into different ſizes to accommodate purchaſers and renters of every kind. The lots fronting the New Market are for ſale only, moſt of the others will be rented or ſold at the choice of the purchaſers. The ſituation of the lots, the eaſy and beautiful outlet by South-ſtreet from the city to the country, and above all, the improving ſtate of the New Market, which is intended to be built the whole length of the ſquare the enſuing ſpring, render the ſituation as deſirable as any unimproved part of the city plot. The lots at the corner of South-ſtreet and the New Market ſquare are propoſed to be retained, in order to erect a large commodious inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the inhabitants of the country who frequent the market, which inn is propoſed to be built by ſubſcribers, in whom the title will be veſted upon reaſonable terms.

Plans of the lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe, at the City Coffee-Houſe, in Front-ſtreet; Benjamin Shoemaker's, in Market-ſtreet; Dr. De Normandie's, in Burlington; Thomas Clifford and Myers Fiſher, in Philadelphia. For the lots between Third-ſtreet, Fourth-ſtreet, South-ſtreet and Gaſkell's-ſtreet, apply to BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, and for the others, to

c t f. THOMAS CLIFFORD,
JOHN ABRAHAM DE NORMANDIE, or
MYERS FISHER.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court, at public Auction, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, being the real eſtate of John Taylor, late of New Caſtle county, deceaſed, adjoining to the village of St. George's, containing 160 acres, the arable land being beautifully divided in four 30 acre fields; this plantation is deemed to be one of the beſt in that neighbourhood, and produces all ſorts of grain in abundance; the ſituation is delightful and healthy; there is on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, barn, ſtables, granary, with ſeveral other out-houſes, a good well of water at the door, a large apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees of different qualities. Alſo about 4 acres of good timothy meadow, and a ſufficient quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence.

Attendance and conditions of ſale, will be made known on ſaid day, by † ROBERT PORTER, Executor.

Chriſtiana Bridge, January 18, 1785.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 26th of February next, on the premiſes, (if not Sold before at private Sale,)

THAT noted OLD TAVERN, in Hickory town, Plymouth townſhip, Montgomery county, but late the county of Philadelphia, with 22 acres of good LAND, of which there is about 6 acres of woodland, ſome meadow and orchard, the houſe and ſheds are of ſtone, log barn and ſtables, a good pump by the houſe, 15 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, which has been a noted ſtage theſe forty years. A good title will be given to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt of April next. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to BENJAMIN MYERS, in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. If the above Tavern is not ſold, it will be rented on the ſame day and place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS TAVERN, in the borough of Cheſter, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Salkeld;---the houſe is three ſtories high, has four rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water at the kitchen door---the ſtabling is good, can contain upwards of 40 horſes, and has room above for ſix tons of hay; there are a large yard and garden belonging to the houſe, alſo five acres of highly improved paſture; this houſe has been a well accuſtomed *Inn* for upwards of forty years paſt. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

January 19 1785. DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. Depreciation certificates of the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line, as alſo final ſettlements of the ſaid line, at their current value, will be taken in part payment for the above premiſes. §

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing 86 acres, old ſurvey, with a fulling-mill thereon, in Chriſtiana hundred, New-Caſtle county, on Delaware, within five miles of Wilmington, adjoining Brandywine creek, with a large ſtone dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, with a ſtone kitchen, and draw-well of extraordinary water at the door, with barn, ſtable and waggon-houſe, orchard and 5 or 6 acres good meadow, part of which is watered out of the ſaid mill race, and near 40 acres of good plough land, either for paſture or winter grain, the remainder under timber, the mill in order for buſineſs, with a good ſtone houſe and ſhop over it, and a conſiderable run of cuſtom of the neighbourhood and likewiſe from the Jerſey, the title indiſputable. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may apply to CHRISTOPHER HOLLINGSWORTH, now in poſſeſſion of the ſaid place and mill, to know the terms. ¶ 5 w

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EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near third-ſtreet, an Iriſh ſervant man named NEAL KERIGAN, a ſhoemaker by trade; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and pretty luſty; has large grey eyes, dark ſhort hair, turned up before, a down look, and marked with the ſmall-pox. Sailed from Ireland in the month of May laſt, in the brig Siſters, Captain Martin. Had on when he went away, an Iriſh drab ſhort coat, with ſugar loaf buttons, waſhed with ſilver; the coat is old, the right cuff is half torn off; leather breeches, conſiderably ſoiled; an old corduroy jacket, blue yarn ſtockings, and an old flapped hat. He has alſo been ſeen in the following dreſs, viz. a white broadcloth coat and jacket, with mother of pearl buttons, with a yellow rim and ſtar in the centre, and corduroy breeches; he wears his hat flapped and low over his eyes. It is thought he intends to go to Ireland, in ſome of the firſt veſſels that will ſail. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by § PAUL CONNOR.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Philad. Jan. 19. 1785.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, on Monday, the 19th ult. between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Cob's creek bridge, near the Blue Bell, a brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 20, 1785. ¶ CHARLES M'CARTY.

HAGUE, November 5.

THE Baron de Reiſchach, Envoy Extraordinary from his Imperial Majeſty to their High Mightineſſes, by order from his Court, ſat off at five o'clock yeſterday morning for Rotterdam, without taking leave. He is to embark on board a yacht for Bruſſels; from whence, after a ſhort ſtay, he will proceed to Vienna, unleſs the Emperor himſelf come into the Netherlands, which it is poſitively ſaid he will. It is confirmed beyond a doubt, that the ſame Courier by whom the Ambaſſador received the order from his Imperial Maſter on Sunday morning, brought alſo the news, that his Imperial Majeſty, firmly perſiſting in his claim to the opening of the Scheldt, and a free navigation to the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, had given orders for a body of 60,000 men to march with all ſpeed, as a re-inforcement to his troops in the Netherlands.

On Sunday laſt, after the extraordinay meeting of their High Mightineſſes, a meſſenger was diſpatched to their Ambaſſadors at Paris, with orders to communicate to the French Miniſtry the information their High Mightineſſes had that day received from Vienna, reſpecting the march of a conſiderable body of Imperial troops towards the Netherlands, and to ſolicit his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſpeedy and effectual aſſiſtance on this occaſion. It is ſaid that they intend applying in like manner immediately to the other Powers who were Guarantees to the Treaty of 1731, particularly to the King of Pruſſia.

We hear that yeſterday two Couriers were diſpatched by their High Mightineſſes, one to Vienna, and the other to Bruſſels, with orders for their Plenipotentiaries to return immediately without taking leave.

LONDON, November 5.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, dated Nov. 1.

"Saturday laſt the Court received an expreſs from Vienna, with the news that a body of 60,000 men had received orders to march with all ſpeed towards theſe provinces; among them we find are the regiments of Bender, Tillier, Deutzmeiſter, Preuyſt, Migazzi, and the regiment of Tuſcany Cavalry; four companies of Artillery, with a large train, 40 mortars, and 25 howitzers. The different corps of which this army will be compoſed, are drawn from Upper and Lower Auſtria, and Hungary, except the regiment of Wurmſer Huſſars, and the Cuiraſſiers de Coubourg from Bohemia, which they are unwilling to leave naked, and have even ſent orders for the troops cantoned there to hold themſelves prepared to march at a moment's warning, and for the Circles to have the horſes for the Artillery in readineſs. A paſſage has already been demanded for theſe 60,000 men of the different Princes through whoſe territories they muſt march; and the regiments which were in garriſon at Vienna, and who are to join them, began their march the 25th of October. We are farther aſſured, that the Emperor will immediately ſet off for this city."

The letters received by yeſterday's mail from Flanders, which were handed about in the city, mention, that it ſhould ſeem as if they were to prepare not merely for the expected commencement of hoſtilities, but for a long war. The Dutch are marching all the troops they can collect to the frontier provinces of Zealand and Utrecht; and the Court of Vienna, if we may judge from their meaſures, ſeem to entertain the opinion, that peace once broken will not very ſpeedily be reſtored: The Governors in Flanders are directed to raiſe recruits to complete the regular regiments, and to augment their militia: The Prince of Liege, who is Commander in Chief, is galloping from one town to another, reviewing the troops, ſurveying fortifications, and giving orders for new and neceſſary levies. A large camp is preparing to be formed in Auſtria Brabant, the ground for which is making out; the tents and equipage are preparing; all hands are employed in making military furniture: Such preparations have not been ſeen in Flanders for many years, and the country people come in for their ſhare of the public hurry, by providing forage to fill all the magazines which are laying up.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, to Mr. R. B. a Merchant of Dublin, dated October 16.

"Though the Gazettes have not announced it, you may rely upon it as a fact, that a triple alliance was concluded the 1ſt or 3d of this month at Paris, between theſe States and the Courts of Berlin and Verſailles, whoſe baſis is at all events to ſupport the Barrier Treaty. England will be forced into the war; the Emperor has already called upon your king in his capacity of Elector, to ſend his quota of troops to join the others of the circle of Weſtphalia, under pain of military execution and the ban, to compoſe the army which is to aſſemble in Brabant in March next."

Nov. 6. The diſpatches received lately from Lord Torrington, his Majeſty's Envoy at the Court of Bruſſels, have occaſioned two meetings of the Miniſtry; not merely becauſe a rupture with the Emperor and the Dutch is now become certain, but that a demand has been made of an anſwer to a propoſal made ſome time ſince on the part of his Imperial Majeſty to the Britiſh Court, by means of his Ambaſſador in London. Two Councils were at that time held upon the buſineſs, but the reſult was not known, and the affair was ſuppoſed to have blown over. The Imperial Court have, however, thought proper to revive it, and an anſwer is now become highly neceſſary. The exact tenor of the meſſage is not known, but it doubtleſs has for its object the diſpute between the Dutch and the Emperor, relative to the navigation of the Scheldt, and the treaty of Munſter, at which the Britiſh Court became one of the guarantees for the punctual performance of every article thereof. The treaty was ſigned in 1648; but there is a later one, the treaty of Weſtphalia, by which the Court of London is bound to guarantee the full and ſole navigation of the Scheldt to the Dutch. How our Miniſters will find it neceſſary to manage in this affair, time can only determine.

According to letters from the continent the whole of the Germanic body are in a ferment, in conſequence of ſome declarations which have been made by the Emperor, relative to his affairs with the Dutch. The Proteſtant Electors are in the intereſt of the Emperor, but ſome of the Eccleſiaſtics of the contrary perſuaſion, are in the intereſt and indeed the pay of France. If the French confirm their treaty with Holland, and ſeparate from the Emperor, the conteſt will be obſtinate; if, on the contrary, the Courts of Verſailles and Vienna underſtand each other, the ſituation of the Hollanders muſt be deſperate, it being no longer a doubt but they muſt give up their claims.

Nov. 7. They write from Bruſſels, of the 29th ult. that the army in Flanders were every where in motion; the Colonels Fouricke, Mourdelle, and Storeben, with ſeveral other officers, are arrived to take poſts under the command of the Prince of Liege, who is preparing magazines of ſubſiſtence and forage for his troops in all the principal towns in Flanders. The Emperor himſelf is not expected till the Spring.

Extract of a letter from Dreſden, Oct. 14.

"A ſecret treaty, which has been ſome time negociating between his Electoral Highneſs and the King of Pruſſia, is juſt finiſhed and ſigned, by which we underſtand a perpetual alliance and amity between the two Courts is ſettled."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 28.

"As hoſtilities are certainly on the point of commencing between the Emperor and the Republic of Holland, a force in Flanders ſeems to be neceſſary; orders are accordingly given for the garriſons of Liſle, Dunkirk, Douay, and Graveline, to be augmented. Three regiments are alſo ordered into the city of Cambray; and, if a rupture commences, there will be a large cantonment of troops in thoſe parts. The Earl of Cheſterfield ſtill remains here; and the report that he was ſet off for Madrid was premature, nor does it appear at preſent when he will ſet out for his Embaſſy to Spain."

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, Oct. 31.

"The Imperial Miniſter is recalled, and Baron Hop, and the Commiſſaries are all preparing to depart. A great number of Auſtrians are on their march from Germany to theſe parts; and it is ſaid, 24,000 French, as by treaty, are demanded and will ſoon join the Flanders band."

Nov. 8. A letter from Fluſhing ſays, that there are now four Dutch men of war ſtationed at the mouth of the Scheldt, ſo that the navigation of the Imperial ſhips is quite ſtopped. The letter alſo ſays, that privateers are fitting out there, it being expected that many will ſail from Antwerp and Oſtend, to cruize againſt the Dutch.

Nov. 9. A letter from Oſtend ſays, that ſome of the capital people there have ſent over to their correſpondents in London, to buy up ſome of the old Eaſt-Indiamen, which they intend to convert into ſhips of war.

Nov. 11. We are aſſured from a reſpectable correſpondent, that war was declared againſt the States General, on the part of the Emperor of Germany, at Bruſſels, on Saturday, the 30th ult.

Nov. 13. Before we paragraph the Dutch ſo ſeverely, and, for the faults they have committed, endeavour to depreſs the Proteſtant intereſt in the balance of Europe, it might not be amiſs, ſays a correſpondent, to advert to the conduct of the Emperor in the late unfortunate war. Without a ſingle ſhip of war, and his ſubjects poſſeſſing very few trading ſhips, did not the Emperor formally accede to the armed neutrality, and publiſh his manifeſtoes? Has not the Emperor profited by the umbrage Mr. Bolts conceived againſt our Eaſt-India Company, and given all poſſible encouragement to a trade to the Eaſt-Indies under the Imperial flag, in which, to the diſgrace of themſelves, ſeveral merchants in London are conſiderable adventurers? Was not the Imperial flag hoiſted to cover all manner of illicit trade, and did not ſhips come into the ports of this kingdom, and deliver cargoes under the ſanction of that flag, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of your navigation? Where is the principal depot for the goods clandeſtinely run into Great-Britain? Does not the Queen of France, generally ſpeaking, rule the Councils of that nation? and how is ſhe related to the Emperor? or have they had any ſerious quarrels? Is England, and is Pruſſia, to remain inactive, and ſuffer the Emperor and France to divide Holland? Little prepared as we are for ſuch an event, the Proteſtant religion, the balance of Europe, requires that Holland ſhould not be managed in ſuch a way. England, Pruſſia and Holland, united, may ſtill bid defiance to all the machinations that may be ſet on foot by France or Germany, or both united. Honeſt John Bull, open your eyes, and ſee the danger, before it is too late.

We learn from undoubted authority, that advices have been received at Bruſſels of a ſkirmiſh between the Imperial troops and the Dutch, in the neighbourhood of Fort Lillo, to the diſadvantage of the latter.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

It is mentioned in private letters, that the Britiſh Parliament would aſſemble on the 4th of December, ſit a fortnight, and then adjourn until towards the cloſe of January.

Jan. 21. It is ſurprizing, ſays a correſpondent, conſidering the great variety of mercantile tranſactions between this country and Great-Britain, that there are not Ambaſſadors reſiding at the ſeveral Courts. If it ariſes from the haughty, diſdainful diſpoſition of England, as without doubt it does, we ought to have reſentment enough to ceaſe trading with her, and gratitude demands its flowing in another channel, until they ſhall have learned to treat America in a manner becoming her dignity. The Engliſh papers, the only means we have at preſent of knowing the ſentiments of the nation, ſay but little on this head, the only paragraph we have received, reſpecting it, is from a London paper of October 23, the writer of which ſays, "On obſerving in a late paper, that the propriety of ſending an AMBASSADOR to our revolted colonies had been agitated in the cabinet, and even met with patrons who durſt ſet their face or front to ſuch a motion," a correſpondent hopes the whole is a LIE, a rank, horrid LIE: Otherwiſe he would be glad to know what infamy next would be propoſed for this degraded, betrayed and diſhonored country, condemned, as it is, to receive and obey the gentle, friendly commands of France, pitying and deſtroying us.

By the French packet Le Courier de L'Amerique, Capt. Abaville, from Port L'Orient, in forty-nine days, we are again informed of the departure of the Imperial Ambaſſador from the Hague, wirhout taking leave; and by letters from L'Orient, dated the 16th of November, to merchants in this city, that they may depend on WAR having been abſolutely declared by the Emperor againſt the States of Holland.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

On Thurſday and Friday laſt we had ſoutherly winds, accompanied with rain, which opened our navigation, ſo that on Sunday between twenty and thirty ſail of outward-bound veſſels left this port to proceed on their intended voyages; ſince which ſeveral veſſels that had been detained below by the ice have come up to town.

Captain Morgan, of the ſloop Diſpatch, arrived here, after a paſſage of 30 days from Antigua, informs, that a few days before he ſailed, the Mediator man of war arrived there from England, whoſe captain immediately ſearched the papers of all the veſſels then in the harbour; and a day or two after an American veſſel arrived, which had ſuſtained ſome damage in her maſt: The captain of the man of war ordered her under his ſtern, forbid hoiſting her colours, and after ſending his carpenter on board to repair the maſt, directed her to proceed to ſea again, without ſuffering her to enter.

Extract of a letter from London, November 6.

"All the talk upon 'Change ran yeſterday on the probability of an immediate war between the Dutch and the Emperor. One of the firſt houſes in Amſterdam has written over to their correſpondents here, and ſtated, that they conſider the matter as inevitable. And what, perhaps, contributed not a little to ſtrengthen the general belief of ſuch event's being near at hand, was the well known fact, that the Governor of the Dutch ſettlement at Demarara, now here, had hired a veſſel to ſail with him as faſt as poſſible to his government, without allowing himſelf time to viſit Holland.

"If a war ſhould at laſt take place between the Dutch and the Emperor, many of our young men of rank and fortune propoſe to enter volunteers into the Imperial ſervice.

"The idea now prevalent among our ſtock jobbers is, that the Emperor is in want of money, and, therefore, that he cannot go to war! A ſuppoſition which ſhews how well the wiſe-acres are acquainted with the conſiſtent ſagacity of the Imperial character!

"If the inevitable calamities of war did not cloud over the reluctant mind, the ſelfiſh wiſh for the thrift of England, the chaſtiſement of national perfidy and debaſement, the approbation of equity and equitable participation of the common benefits of nature, which is all that Auſtria ſtrikes for, in her conteſt for the opening of the Scheldt. All theſe, where ſympathy does not diſmay, muſt ſurely juſtify, and urge a hope that the baſe Hollanders may be made to crouch under the Imperial arms!"

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, in Ireland, Oct. 20.

"On Monday laſt a part of the 20th regiment of foot, quartered at Cathel, were called on to aſſiſt in taking poſſeſſion of ſome lands near that city, which had been forcibly withheld from the lawful owner, and on their arrival at the deſtined ſpot, they found a large party prepared to reſiſt them, having fortified and entrenched themſelves, and being well provided with arms, ammunition, and ſome ſwivels, on which a deſperate engagement took place, in which five of the ſoldiers were killed, and eleven wounded, when they were obliged to retreat without effecting their purpoſe. It is not known how many were killed or wounded on the oppoſite ſide.

Capt. Darcey, of the brig Liverpool, from Jamaica, was drove on ſhore by the ice on Sunday fortnight at Sandy Hook; on his paſſage ſpoke the ſhip Brothers, Capt. Jacob Smith, from London bound to Philadelphia, lat. 30, 40, and long. 74, 30, out 15 weeks, drove off the Capes, after loſing her top-ſail yards and ſails, was then endeavouring to get to Charleſton. Captain Smith had ſpoke 12 or 13 veſſels drove off the coaſt.

His Britannic Majeſty's packet Greyhound, Capt. Dunn, will ſail with the mail for Falmouth, on Wedneſday, the ſecond of February.

On Thurſday, the 20th inſtant, was married Mr. WILLIAM RODMAN, jun. to Miſs HETTY WEST, both of this city.

On Tueſday, the 18th inſtant, departed this life, Mr. DAVID JONES, of this city, Cordwainer; the Friday following his remains were interred in Chriſt Church burial-ground, attended by a reſpectable body of people, who could not refrain upon this occaſion to ſhew their united regard for a man, who thro' life has maintained a moſt amiable character for honeſty, philanthropy and ſobriety---By his deceaſe a large family is bereaved of an excellent Head, the community of a moſt worthy Citizen, and the Epiſcopal Church of a truly *humble*, ſteady and exemplary MEMBER.

New-Jerſey, Bridge-Town, Jan. 14, 1785.

On Monday laſt, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, came on the examination of the Grammar School in this place, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hunter, at which were preſent a number of gentlemen of liberal education. The ſtudents exhibited very good proofs of their knowledge of grammar, and their acquaintance with the different claſſics upon which they were examined. In the afternoon they gave general ſatisfaction to a reſpectable audience of their improvement in public ſpeaking. The ſchool at preſent conſiſt of upwards of twenty ſcholars. A commodious houſe is expected to be built next ſpring, ſufficient to receive forty boys. Boarding may be had convenient to the ſchool on very reaſonable terms, in a ſituation favorable to health and good morals.

Mathematical and Philoſophical Correſpondence.

QUESTION III. (A prize of Valiere's Art of War.)

AT the ſiege of Charleſtown, I remember, that one night a bomb burſt right above my head, and juſt eight ſeconds after I heard the exploſion the pieces of the broken ſhell began to fall about my ears.-----Required, *The height at which the bomb burſt, without making any allowance for the reſiſtance of the air?*

MILES.

To be SOLD, a PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 135 acres, near 40 of which are woodland, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, in Lower Merion, 9 miles from the city and one from Merion meeting-houſe; a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other out-buildings, a ſtone ſpring-houſe over a valuable ſpring, two gardens, about 9 acres of meadow, a conſiderable part of which is watered by a ſtream running near the door, alſo a variety of Fruit-Trees thereon.

LIKEWISE, a houſe and lot of 30 acres adjoining the above, part of which is woodland and meadow. There is alſo a barn and orchard on ſaid lot.

For terms apply to JEHU JONES, at the gulf-mill, NATHAN JONES, in Kingſeſſing, or the ſubſcribers,

§ JAMES JONES, jun,
First Month 14, 1785. MORRIS JONES.

DELAWARE STATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, for the county of New-Caſtle, will be ſold, on Thurſday, the 17th of February next, on the premiſes, a valuable griſt mill, in good order, in which are two pair of burr ſtones, with a fan and ſcreen; the bolting mills and hoiſtings all go by water. This mill is ſituate in Appoquinimink hundred, in the county aforeſaid, being part of the real eſtate of Benjamin Noxon, deceaſed, and ſold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by

† HENRY WARD PEARCE, Adminiſtrator.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Dowdney, John Kenney, Lawrence Corn and John Cornwell, inſolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, for debt, do hereby give public notice to all their creditors to appear at the Court-houſe, in Bridgetown, in Cumberland aforeſaid, on TUESDAY, the 22d of February next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of ſaid debtors eſtates ſhould not be made, and they diſcharged from priſon, purſuant to ſaid law.

NATHANIEL DOWDNEY,
JOHN KENNEY,
January 22, 1785. LAWRENCE CORN,
JOHN CORNWELL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, on the 25th ult. a Negroe Man, named SIMON, formerly called Dick, 32 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is fat and very ſtrong made, very active and complaiſant, apt to tell lies, very fond of telling fortunes, and can alter his voice on each extreme, underſtands working on a farm, but more eſpecially houſe and kitchen work, is an excellent cook, can waſh, ſpin, ſew, knit, &c. it is probable he may change his clothes and put on womens, in order for better concealment, as he did ſo once before; he takes a great quantity of ſnuff, and is ſubject to fits. Had on when he went away, a large black hat, a fuſſed linſey ſhort coat, without pocket-flaps or cuffs, a calicoe jacket, buckſkin breeches, new ſhoes and ſtockings, alſo a check apron. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward, from WILLIAM MOODY.

January 22, 1785. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county, and ſtate of Delaware, on the 8th day of January 1785, a negroe man named KITT, late the property of Mr. Robert Haughey, about 27 years of age, 6 feet high, well made, ſtout and active; had on when he went away, a lead coloured cloth coat, with poliſhed buttons, a double breaſted flannel jacket with metal buttons, buckſkin breeches, almoſt new, hat and ſhoes about half worn; he probably will change his clothes, as he is a great gambler and alſo a great liar, having a ſmooth tongue, and may endeavour to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

† THOMAS BOOTH.

WAS taken up on the 5th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, four white feet, about 7 years old, with a large white ſnip in his face, 13 hands high, with ſaddle and bridle, the ſaddle almoſt new, with plated buttons to carry any thing behind, not ſo before, ſtriped worſted ſaddle cloth bound with broadcloth, the bridle ſingle curb'd: Said horſe is at Mr. MURDOCK's livery-ſtable. Any perſon proving property and paying charges, may have him again. † Jan. 12.

CAME, ſome time ago, to the place of the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, a black HEIFER, with ſmall white horns, black at top, ſuppoſed to be about 3 years old, Whoever has loſt the ſaid heifer, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again

Philad. Jan. 24, 1785. § STEWARD CATELY.

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 14, 1785.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders on the 10th Inst. it was agreed, that PUBLIC NOTICE be now given, That there will be a Meeting of the Stockholders held here on the first MONDAY in March next, precisely at Eleven o'Clock, to consider the Propriety of closing the Subscription for Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, within such limited Time, and after such public Notice, as shall then be agreed on.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Who intends for Europe in the Spring,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on which he now lives, situate in Easton townsnip, Chester county, near the farm of General Wayne, 19 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile south of Lancaster road; containing about 205 acres of land, of which upwards of 50 acres are good watered meadow, and has been well dunged for the last two years, about 50 acres of woodland, the remainder fertile and good, on which there has been put near 3000 bushels of lime, within the last eighteen months. There are on said farm, a large stone dwelling house in compleat repair, having had new floors, roof, &c. very lately; also a new log building, 26 feet front, adjoining, suitable to accommodate a tenant; a stone barn, 73 feet front, almost new, with stables, carriage-house, &c. also a stone spring-house, built but a few years; there is a good garden adjoining the house, and a pump of excellent water in the yard, two good apple orchards, one of them young, also a great number of choice young peach and cherry-trees. It is conveniently situated to attend the market, and is contiguous to many different places of worship. There are several grist-mills very handy. This farm has many peculiar advantages, among which are its being under a compleat new fence, having had upwards of 10000 chesnut rails put up very lately. It is remarkably healthy, and so situated as to command lime delivered on the land at a very small expence. Possession of the above may be had the first of April next.

No. 1. A twenty feet Lot, on the north side of Market-street, adjoining the house of John Lukens, Esquire.

No. 2. A twenty feet Lot, adjoining No. 1.

No. 3. A twenty-six feet Lot, adjoining the above, and the corner of Seventh-street. These lots extend northward 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley, and may be sold either separate or together, as may suit the purchaser.

A Piece of Meadow-ground, on Tinicum Island, containing about 30 acres, in very high order.

TO BE LETT,

A Lot, upon Chesnut-street, about half way to Schuylkill, containing near three acres, having a fine bed of clay suitable for a brick-yard.

A Lot, upon Walnut-street, containing the same quantity, and suitable for the same business.

Also a number of Lots, on Arch and Chesnut-streets, to be lett on ground-rent.

For terms, apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq; or the subscriber. JAMES BUDDEN.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1785.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On the 28th day of March next, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT elegant and commodious GLASS-HOUSE, for manufacturing all sorts of flint and other glass, erected by and formerly belonging to Henry William Steigel and Company, situate and being in the town of Manheim, in the county of Lancaster, and state of Pennsylvania, within ten miles of the borough of Lancaster, with all the store-houses, out-houses, sheds and other buildings, and the implements and utensils thereto belonging, and about five acres of land whereon the same is erected and standing; lying in the neighbourhood of a country abounding with timber and firewood, which can be procured upon very reasonable terms for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory.

And at the same time will be sold, about 80 acres of extraordinary good LAND, adjoining to and lying near the town of Manheim aforesaid, between 20 and 30 acres thereof is woodland, well timbered, being divided in several lots, which will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

And also several valuable Lots or Pieces of Ground and Messuages or Dwelling-Houses, situate in the town of Manheim aforesaid, in public parts of the town.

Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, or know the terms, before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to Mr. ADAM FONDERAU, in the town of Manheim aforesaid, or to the subscribers, in the borough of Lancaster.

WILLIAM BOWSMAN,
Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1785. JOHN BOWSMAN,
§ 5 w GABRIEL HEISTER.

Strasburg, Lancaster county, January 8, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain BENJAMIN BUFFINGTON, of Upper Paxton townsnip, Lancaster county, hath obtained nine several Bonds or Obligations from the subscriber, for the consideration money for a certain Tract of Land in the townsnip aforesaid; said bonds bearing date on or about the eighth day of December last:-----One of them being for the payment of Fifty Pounds, due on the first day of April next ensuing; one of Twenty Pounds, due on the same day aforesaid; one of Fifty Pounds, April 1, 1786; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1787; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1788; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1789; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1790; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1791; and one of thirty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1792; amounting in the whole to the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania. And as I have since found that the said Benjamin Buffington cannot make a good title to me for the said tract of land, according to the agreement made between us, the same land being under a mortgage, &c. These are therefore to give public notice, That no person or persons take an assignment of any of said bonds, as I will not pay any of them for the above said reasons, unless thereunto compelled by due course of law. ¶ BALTZER BEETERMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the townsnip of Pennsborough, Chester county, containing 188 acres, about 8 miles from the borough of Wilmington, pleasantly situated, a good two story stone house, and a good kitchen, a good stone spring-house, with a good frame barn and stables, an excellent good young orchard, &c. One half of said tract being well timbered, with eight acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made. Any person inclinable to purchase may, by applying to the owner, living on the premises, be shewn the place, and informed of the terms of sale. § GEORGE BROWN.

Choice PICKLES,

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pockmillions, Cucumbers and Beans; also Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid way in Elfrith's-Alley.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN MEASE, in Philadelphia, WILLIAM PARR, Esq; of Lancaster, or ABRAHAM SCOTT, Esq; at Elizabeth-town, near the premises,

A MOST valuable Tract of LAND, in Lancaster county, Donegall townsnip, containing 600 acres, about 150 acres whereof are cleared, the timber on the remainder is extremely large, consisting chiefly of walnut, hickory and oak. The soil in general is amongst the first for goodness of any in that rich neighbourhood; remarkable for sure crops, a very healthy situation, and plenty of good water. There are about 20 acres of watered meadow, which may be increased to more than double the quantity by a few days labour in making a small dam from the branch of the Canaigh creek which runs through the centre. The orchard is large, and remarkable for the surest and greatest quantity of fruit of any in that county, which has been fully proved for a number of years past. There is a large dwelling-house, intended for four rooms on a floor, but not finished; a new barn, all out-houses. Distance from the borough of Lancaster 18 miles, and 3 from the river Susquehanna, where great quantities of shad and other fish are caught in their seasons, and very convenient to different places of worship. This land has always been occupied by the original locator James Allison and Son, until my purchase. A clear title and immediate possession will be given, and the terms of payment made easy.

Also, To be SOLD by said MEASE, three very valuable Tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, containing 833 acres and allowances, in Cumberland county, on both sides of Jack's creek, which may be easily made to water near 100 acres; bounded by lands formerly or now of Baynton and Wharton, vacant land, and the North Mountain, which will always afford an extensive range for cattle, and renders these tracts peculiarly valuable. There is a comfortable two story house of squared logs, and floored above and below, about 50 acres cleared. Immediate possession will be given, with a clear title, and terms made convenient to the purchaser. They are all patented, and free of any incumbrance.

SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY,

DRUGGISTS,

At Boerhaave's head, the corner of Walnut and Second-streets, have for sale, at the most reasonable rates,

A general assortment of Drugs, chymical and galenical, Surgeons Instruments, patent Medicines and Shop Furniture,

Among which are,

CAMPHIRE,
Cantharides,
Cream of Tartar,
Glauber salts,
Saffron,
Jesuits bark,
Jalap,
Manna,
Opium,
Rhubarb,
Verdigrease,
Red lead,
Best Aleppo galls,
Orris root,
Juniper berries.

Instruments on the latest and most improved Plans.
Amputating---the saws with silver backs,
Trepanning---with circular saws, &c.
Midwifery---improved by Doctors Louder, Orme, &c.
Pocket---in pouches and cases,
Teeth, for drawing, scaling and cleaning.
Dissecting knives in cases, elastic and common Catheters, elastic Steel-trusses, elastic Gum-syringes of various sizes, Mudges-in-haler, Splints, Needles, Lancets, Trocars, &c.

Patent medicines.
Anderson's pills,
Hooper's ditto,
Daffy's elixir,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Bateman's drops,
Turlington's balsam,
James's fever powders, &c.

Their customers may depend on being supplied with fresh and genuine Medicines of the first quality, as they intend to keep up their assortment by frequent importations. Jan. 18,

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East Whiteland, Jan. 18, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Great Valley, Chester county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good lime-stone land, two thirds thereof is cleared, 18 acres of which is of the best of meadow, watered by never failing streams, the plough land as good as the neighbourhood can produce; there is a lime kiln and quarry about the center of the farm, which makes it convenient for liming, a young orchard of 100 apple trees of the best grafted fruit, and the old orchard bears sufficient to make from ten to twenty hogsheads of cyder yearly, with a convanient stone dwelling-house, two stories high, four rooms on the first floor and entry, six on the second, with a leanto kitchen, and cellars nearly under the whole, there is a spring of good water near the door, with a well and pump in it in the yard, with a stone barn and stabling that will contain thirty head of cattle, and other necessary out-houses.

Likewise a plantation, containing 150 acres of good lime stone land, two thirds thereof cleared, five acres of meadow made, and much more may be made, as that never failing stream the Valley creek runs through it, with fall sufficient for a mill; there is a lime kiln and quarry on said premises, with a bearing orchard of 120 trees of the best grafted fruit, that are now in their prime; the plough land is in good order as it has been limed over twice within these 12 years; there is a log dwelling-house and barn on the premises, as it lies adjoining to the afore-mentioned place, both would make one capital farm. They will be sold together or separate as best suits the purchasers. Any person or persons may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the first mentioned farm.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW.

N. B. If they are sold previous to the first of March, possession will be given the first of April. ¶

To be LETT for a Number of Years,

on moderate terms, and may be entered on the first day of March next,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, situate in Passyunk townsnip, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 37 acres, about one half whereof are excellent meadows, the other good upland, with a good bearing orchard of the best kinds of fruit; there are also on the premises, a good frame barn, hay-house, stables and other out-houses, and a well of good water at the door. For terms, apply to Christian Deshong, at the Governor's mill, on Germantown road, or to Godfrey Gebler, in Chesnut-street, opposite the Bank.

All persons who have any demands against the estate of Peter Deshong, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, by bonds, notes or book-debts, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, that they may be enabled to settle the accounts of the said estate. CHRISTIAN DESHONG, } Execut.
GODFREY GEBLER, }

N. B. Boulting-Cloths of all kinds to be had. Enquire at the above mill. * Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 8th of the 8th Month last, in New-Garden townsnip, Chester county, a pale coloured bay HORSE, without brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 years old last spring. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same. § BENJAMIN HUTTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situate on both sides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from the city, containing 205 acres of land, with a sufficient quantity of best watered meadow. The dwelling-house is an elegant well finished stone building, on a high situation, commanding a fine view down the river, 50 by 40 feet, four rooms on the first floor, and five on the second and third floors, with an entry or hall 12 feet wide, a cellar under the whole, and a large vault extending from the house near 70 feet, and opening into the garden, which is large and stored with a variety of fruit-trees, &c. There are also on the place, a small stone dwelling-house, two spring-houses, barn, stables, coach-house, smoke-house, &c. a valuable shad fishery, and an inexhaustible quarrey of limestone. About 120 acres of the land is in wood, and remarkably well timbered; and wood delivered at the lime quarry will fetch twenty shillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable. There is now on the premises one lime kiln which will let for fifty pounds per annum, and two others which, with a small expence of repair, will each let at the same rate, and are likely to increase in value; also a valuable ferry on the premises, with a good new strong ferry-boat, scow-ropes, &c. the use of which is increasing much, and to good advantage. It is near the Spring-mills, which are some of the most capital grist-mills on the continent, in an excellent neighbourhood, and the daily communication with the city of Philadelphia makes it extremely convenient to any gentleman residing on it. For terms of sale, enquire of ROWLAND EVANS, Conveyancer, in Fourth-street, near Race-street. ctf. Jan. 1.

A Course of Lectures on Electricity,

WILL be delivered by the subscriber, at the UNIVERSITY, on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, the 18th and 20th instant, which will be repeated, for a few weeks, on the same evenings in each week respectively. And for the sake of such as cannot conveniently attend at the above times, a Lecture will also be given every Saturday evening.

The present improved state of Electricity will enable the subscriber to exhibit a number of new and interesting experiments, never yet exhibited at any public lecture in this city.

Tickets of admittance to be had of the subscriber, at the University. For the Course 7/6; For a single Lecture 2/9.

The lecture will begin each evening precisely at 7 o'clock.

Philad. Jan. 12, 1785. ¶ R. PATTERSON.

January 6, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, in the townsnip of West-Town, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at one o'clock, P. M. a Messuage and valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, be the same more or less. This estate is capable of improvements on the meadow land, to produce a great quantity of hay, and has near 80 acres of woodland, well timbered; the arable land good for pasture and grain, and conveniently divided, with water in each field; adjoining lands of Widow Norris, Thomas Darlington, Thomas and Titus Taylor, John Davis and others; distant two miles from the New Court-House, 18 from the borough of Chester, 16 from Wilmington, and 22 from Philadelphia. Late the estate of John Hunt, but taken in execution, and to be sold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

N. B. Some objections that arose on the day of sale last appointed will be removed, and the premises certainly struck off this time.

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT and saw-mill, on Red Clay Creek, with 100 acres of good land, or a smaller quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser. The mill-house built with stone, 30 by 50 feet, and two stories high, with two pair of stones, one pair of excellent burrs, the other country stones, is very convenient for merchant and country work, and will be delivered in the best repair. On said premises and near the mills are two dwelling-houses, sufficient to accommodate two families, with a large barn, cellared under the whole, with stables for horses and cattle; situate in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware state, about nine miles from Wilmington, where there is an excellent market, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a little inferior to that of Philadelphia, eight miles from Newport, and seventeen from the Head of Elk.

Likewise for sale, a valuable farm adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres of good land, well timbered and watered, with a large proportion of excellent meadow, watered by a never-failing stream. On said farm is a large stone dwelling-house, a dairy-house and granary with other out-houses, very convenient for a farmer, as also a large frame barn and hayhouse cellared underneath, with good stables, &c. The whole in tolerable good repair.

As it is presumed that no person would purchase without viewing, particular description is unnecessary. Any person inclining to purchase, may, by applying to the subscriber on the premises, have every necessary Information. JOHN GARRETT.

January 4, 1785. §

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on by the middle of the Third Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, whereon Joshua Sharpless now dwells, in Birmingham townsnip, Chester county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Wilmington, lying on the road from said borough to the Great Valley, one mile and an half from Concord Meeting-house, containing 175 acres, 40 thereof well timbered, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, part of which is and may be watered by several streams, a good bearing Orchard of excellent fruit, the fields convenient, with sufficiency of water in most of them. There is on said premises, a good stone Dwelling-house, with a log kitchen and lodging room adjoining, a good stone spring-house near the door, a log barn, stables, cow-house, granary, &c. The whole of said premises in good tenantable repair.

One third of the purchase-money will be expected down, the remainder may be paid in yearly payments without interest. For further particulars apply to MICAJAH SPEAKMAN, near Concord Meeting-house. † *First-month 5th*, 1785.

THE inhabitants of this city are hereby requested, when any PUBLIC PUMPS are out of repair, to apply to the following persons, viz. From the north side of Chesnut-street to the south side of Vine-street, to MICHAEL FOX, in Second-street, opposite John Morris, Esq; and from the south side of Chesnut-street, to the north side of South-street, to THOMAS DIXEY, in South-street, near Third-street.

By Order of the Board of Wardens,
GEORGE HONEY, Clerk.

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